

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE GREAT FREE-TRADE DEBATE.

THE debate in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Charles P. Villiers, and on the amendment of Lord Palmerston, which ended on the morning of Saturday last, by the triumphant affirmation of confidence in, and adherence to, the great principle of Free Trade, will long be remembered in the annals of this country. The new Parliament, especially elected and convened to pronounce its verdict on the policy or impolicy of Free Trade, and especially of free trade in corn, has declared by the large majority of 468 against 53, its opinion that "the improved condition of the industrious classes is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purpose of Protection, and has hereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people." The Parliament by the same resolution, or we should say amendment, proposed by Lord Palmerston, has furthermore determined that it will "prudently" persevere in the same policy. So far there is an end of the quarrel which has so long raged between those who would make dear the food of the people, and those who would make it cheap. Protection, as a principle, is defunct. It has given up the ghost, and ceased to encumber the arena of politics with its inconvenient and unwieldy presence. The Parliament specially convoked to pass sentence of life or death upon it, has sealed its doom; and the thing has gone, never more to be revived amongst us. So far there is reason for rejoicing.

A very similar affirmation was previously proposed for the acceptance of Parliament by Mr. Charles P. Villiers; but, as it contained, according to Mr. Disraeli, some "odious" words—which odious words were simply the expression of its opinion, that the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, in repealing the Corn

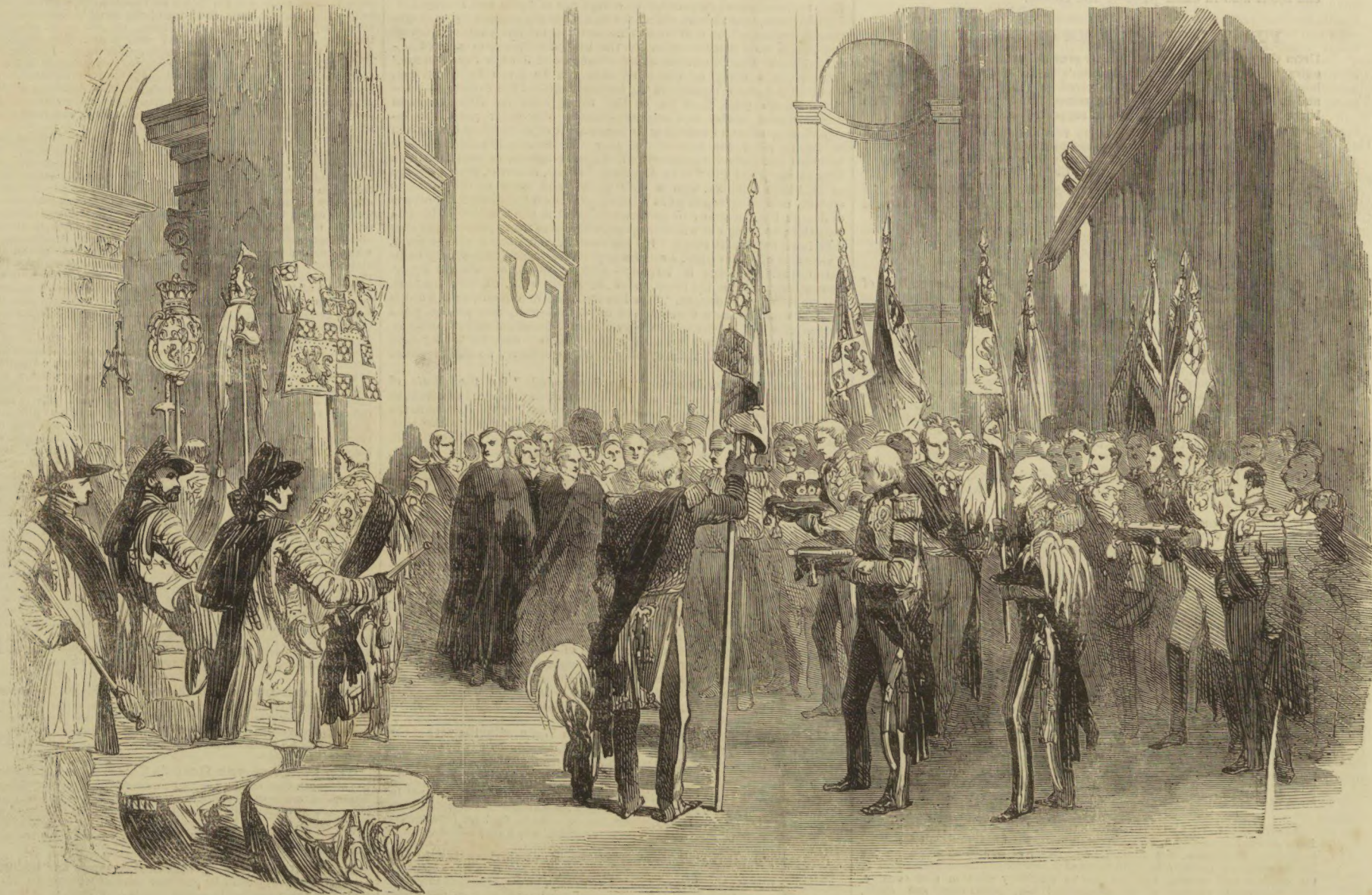
Laws, was "wise," "just," and beneficial—a dispute arose, as unseemly as any recorded in the long and unhappy history of the Corn-laws. To end that dispute, Lord Palmerston—"judicious bottle-holder" between contending parties—proposed his amendment; the same in spirit, but different in form. To save the personal pride of men who had been convinced, possibly against their will, and certainly against their comfort, the original resolution was negatived by the majority of 336 against 256.

It may be said that, Parliament having affirmed a right principle in right words, there ought to be an end of the matter. But the question has a deeper interest and significance. It affects character. It touches the respect entertained by the mass of the people for those who lead opinion in the Legislature, and it tends greatly to impair the reverence hitherto felt amongst us for the representative form of Government.

If we strip the question of externals to examine it more closely, and if we retrace succinctly the history of the last seven years in reference to it, we shall see more clearly what Parliament has sanctioned. If we put the case in its broadest simplicity, as the people "out of doors" put it to themselves, we shall better be enabled to judge upon what dangerous seas the leaders of party have embarked their political fortunes; and we may discover whether a right or a wrong thing has been done by those who have stood between the Ministry and a more satisfactory decision.

It is entirely a question of Consistency. We are not of the number of those who stickle for that principle. There may be consistency in error—deserving no better name than that of obstinacy, or of stupidity, or, in the most favourable sense, of Persistency. In this country, where statesmen but too often lag behind the intelligence of the age, allowance ought to be made for change of opinion. This was particularly the case with the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel and of the great soldier whose recent loss the nation

yet deplores, and of many other eminent and illustrious men, alive and dead. If the change be from the wrong to the right, the act deserves praise instead of condemnation. If even it be from the right to the wrong, it deserves respect, if it be conscientious. It is, however, a great misfortune when men in the position of Ministers of the Crown find themselves compelled by the force of circumstances, and the irresistible pressure of facts, to turn round upon their less enlightened, less able, and less advanced supporters, and to carry great public questions which they formerly opposed. Such events are deeply to be deplored, because they shake confidence in public men, and tend to efface the recognised boundaries between right and wrong. Such was the case with Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington, in two remarkable instances—the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, and the repeal of the Corn-laws. Both of these conversions—though of infinite service to the country—were accompanied by compensating injury. They impaired the public faith in statesmen. Parliamentary morality—which should be as pure and spotless as the morality of any private man—suffered by them to an extent which we cannot fully appreciate. Yet history has already done justice to the motives of these illustrious individuals: their fame remains pure, and their memory not only bears no blame, but they stand recorded to all time as public benefactors. In the last great instance—the repeal of the Corn-laws—which more immediately led to the disruption of which we speak, the conversion of Sir Robert Peel excited a bitterness of feeling, an amount of ill-will, of anger, and vindictiveness, which has scarcely yet subsided. Yet Sir Robert Peel, in changing his opinions, only yielded to irresistible necessity. That he might do his duty, he sacrificed the friendships and the ties of a long and honourable life. Yet it should never be forgotten that, when he changed his opinions, he went to his Sovereign



GENERALS, CARRYING BATONS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—ENTRANCE OF THE PROCESSION INTO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



reign, and, like an honest man, tendered his resignation of his high office. He said, in effect, "I have been an opponent of Free Trade—I accepted office as a Protectionist—I am no longer of the same opinion. The party with whom I once acted I can act with no longer. I am not the man to carry the repeal of the Corn-laws. I resign office." Thus he acted. On the 10th of December, 1845, Sir Robert Peel ceased to be Prime Minister of England. Lord John Russell was sent for, but failed to form an Administration. After some days of fruitless negotiation, it became apparent to the Sovereign and the country that it was utterly impossible to form a Ministry from the ranks of the Whigs or of any other parties in the Legislature. Under these urgent circumstances, and impelled by a high sense of duty, and of a national peril consequent upon his refusal, Sir Robert Peel, on the express understanding that he should propose the repeal of the Corn-laws, consented once again to conduct the fortunes of England. He re-entered office as a Corn-law repealer—broadly, openly, avowedly, and notoriously.

Compare his case with that of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, which came before Parliament last week. These statesmen, who for six years organised a party opposed to Free Trade—who, by themselves and their subordinates, constantly talked Protection—Lord Derby at one time insisting upon a fixed duty on foreign corn, and Mr. Disraeli, at another, insisting upon compensation to the agriculturists, for the injuries which he pertinaciously alleged that they had sustained—these statesmen, we say, came into power as a necessary consequence of the fall of the Russell Administration, in the spring of the present year. They came into office as Protectionists, or as nothing. But they were no sooner installed in office than their opinions began to change. New responsibilities awakened new intelligence in their minds. They saw in Downing-street and Whitehall what they could not discover in the "cold shade" of the Opposition benches. Facts became too strong for them; and, one by one, they avowed secretly to themselves—if not openly to each other—that they had been wrong. They gradually became Free-traders. On Saturday morning last they set the seal to their conversion, by voting for the Free-Trade amendment of Lord Palmerston. But was this honest? Was this the conduct which the country had a right to expect of them? Was this a course similar to that adopted, in far more pressing circumstances, by the high-minded man whom they or their adherents so aspersed and so maligned? If they had been as independent and straightforward as that lamented statesman, they would have imitated his example, and resigned office. They would have said to their Sovereign, "We have been in error. We were Protectionists. We assumed office as Protectionists. We had and could have no other claim upon your Majesty or the country but that which we have derived from our conduct in Parliamentary opposition. Experience has made us wiser. We are Protectionists no longer. We are Free-traders. We resign into your Majesty's hands the seals of office with which we have been entrusted, and reserve ourselves for a future time, when, this question being settled, we may come into your Councils, unsullied by the imputation of preferring power to principle." This would have been manly and generous. That this was not done will, we are certain, be in after-times widely regretted, and by no men more than by the members of the Ministry themselves. No future good conduct can atone for the omission. No Budget, however excellent; no series of measures, however admirable, will save the Administration of Lord Derby from the imputation that lies upon it—of preferring so cheap and miserable a thing as office to so priceless and excellent a thing as character.

The new Parliament, in its first expression of opinion, has made itself a party to what we cannot but consider a cowardice and a mistake. It has done a right thing in so wrong a way, that the thing had been better left undone. Like Mr. Sidney Herbert, we can see humiliation on the Treasury benches; but we can see it also in other parts of the House.

#### FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

UPON the preceding page we have engraved the impressive scene of the entrance of the procession into St. Paul's Cathedral, after the body had been removed from the Car, and received by the Bishop, Dean, Canons, and Prebendaries, attended by the minor canons and choir, and thus borne into the Church, attended and supported as follows:—

The Spurs, borne by York Herald.  
The Helmet and Crest, borne by Richmond Herald.  
The Sword and Targe, borne by Lancaster Herald.  
The Surcoat, borne by Chester Herald.

Then came the General Officers bearing bannerets, and carrying the batons of the great Duke: altogether, perhaps, the most various and splendid portion of this memorable pageant.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.**—The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Singer, S.F.T.C.D., Archbishop of Raphoe, to the bishopric of Meath, as successor of the late Rev. Dr. Townsend, took place on Advent Sunday, in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin.

**APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.**—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. B. Dallas, M.A., to Manton, near Kirtlington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. T. C. Owen, M.A., to Llandebrog, Carnarvon. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Croly, M.A., to Duncannon, near Kirtlington, Lincolnshire; the Rev. S. K. Webster, M.A., to Ingham, near Lincoln. *Cures:* The Rev. C. S. Sharpe, M.A., to Ince, near Chester; the Rev. E. W. Tait, M.A., to St. George's Church, Kendal, Westmoreland. The Bishop of Peterborough has licensed the Rev. J. W. Sharpe, B.A., to the Rectory with Newmans, Chaplaincy: The Rev. C. S. P. Parish, M.A., has been appointed to Moulmein, in India.

The Rev. G. H. Nobbs, chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, was, on Tuesday, admitted to priest's orders, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the parish church of Fulham.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—On Tuesday afternoon a general meeting of the graduates in this University was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to adopt measures for urging upon the Legislature the claim of the University to be represented in Parliament. Mr. Heywood, M.P., presided, and was supported by the Right Hon. Edward Stuart, M.P.; Mr. Thornely, M.P.; Mr. Collier, M.P.; Mr. Carter, M.P.; Dr. Billing, Dr. Carpenter, and other gentlemen. In opening the proceedings, the chairman remarked on the necessity of an addition to the number of scientific men in the House of Commons, and where the medical profession was very inefficiently represented.—Dr. Foster read a report, which stated at some length the circumstances connected with the foundation of the college, and its subsequent history. The number of schools and colleges now affiliated to the University was above 100, in which between 7000 and 8000 young men were under instruction. As some of these pursued their studies at two places at the same time, the number of students in connexion with the university might be estimated at 5000, which was more than the number at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin taken together. It was now a matter of doubt which had the most wealth—Oxford, Cambridge, or London. Upwards of 700 graduates were now connected with the London University, which would be a larger constituency than the University of Dublin possessed when the Reform Bill gave it a second member. Upwards of thirty members of the House of Commons had promised to support the claims of the university, amongst the number being Lord J. Russell, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Hume, and Lord D. Stuart.

**TESTIMONIAL TO COLONEL MACKINNON, C.B.**—From the *Graham's Town Journal* of October 2, we learn that a testimonial had just been presented to Colonel Mackinnon, late Chief Commissioner of British Caffraria, by the British settlers of Lower Albany, in token of their appreciation of his services to the difficult and onerous duty he has so efficiently filled in that country. The testimonial consists of an ornamental box, pencil-case, and chain, purchased by subscriptions, limited to half-a-crown each subscriber. The gift was presented with an appropriate address, to which Colonel Mackinnon replied, in the Castle in Cape Town.

**GOLD CAMBIO MEDALLION OF THE DUKE.**—This interesting memorial has just been issued by Dodd, of Cornhill. It consists of a miniature cameo portrait of the Duke, in gold, set in an ivory case bearing the ducal coronet and cypher.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.

The voting being over, and the examination of the numbers pretty well concluded, we feel in less danger than last week of falling into the deep abyss of politics; though we flatter ourselves that, all things considered, we manfully resisted the epidemic. We have so much small talk and gossip for you this week, readers, gentle and simple, that we hardly know where to begin; and if our glass beads are "at random strung," you will remember they are but glass beads, and therefore not worth a very careful and systematic arrangement. We will begin with a little bit of "inédit and here inédit," gossip, which has the rare peculiarity of being authentic. In the midst of all the cares of State, the interests of the nation, the great political questions of the day, the "archer boy" has stepped in most inopportunistly, and cast a dart with more success than the infernal machine of Marseilles. A certain fair Spaniard (we use the word in its precise and literal, as well as its general, sense) has, by the force of her charms, mental and physical, so enthralled the heart of the *chef de l'Etat*, that it is difficult to say where this influence may stop; and some even go so far as to hint at the possibility of its interfering with the matrimonial designs, which, lately more than ever, have become the subject of general interest and conversation. The best-informed assert that the views of the lady—who is young, rich, nobly born, accomplished, and, we need hardly add, ambitious—stop at nothing short of a share of the Imperial throne; but that *sa Majesté* elect hopes to be able to arrange matters by a morganatic marriage—a compromise which those best acquainted with the haughty dame! of the *sangre azul* declare she will indignantly reject, should he venture to propose it. Whatever be the result of the affair, it is positive that at present this influence is most powerful.

The lady, with her mother, has been the constant guest of Louis Napoleon at St. Cloud. The best horse in his stables has been placed at her disposal to join the hunting parties; she is invited wherever *son Altesse Impériale* goes; she gives the list of such ladies as are to be asked to the *réunions* at St. Cloud; and is, in short, in all such matters, the Sovereign for the time being. It is, however, but justice to add, that, notwithstanding the perilous game she is playing, not the slightest suspicion of what, in such cases, is commonly called dishonour, attaches to it; her ambition, and not her heart, being almost undisguisedly the motive power in the whole affair; and she even takes an insolent pleasure in displaying the chains of her captive and her own freedom from any such fetters. This, however, is of course the under-current of affairs, and it is declared in public that the Wasa marriage is positively to take place: that the betrothal is to be performed by proxy at Vienna, in the month of January; and that plans are being discussed for the household of the Empress on a magnificent scale. For that of the Emperor, the Duc de Mortemart is spoken of as *Grand Maréchal du Palais*, the Duc de Guiche as *Grand Veneur*, and the Duc de Mouchy as *Grand Chambellan*. Louis Napoleon is said to purpose following the plan of his uncle in placing about his person all the old historic names he can induce to accept the position.

Abd-el-Kader is deposed from his post of lion of the day by another noble infidel, Vely-Pacha, the new Turkish Ambassador, who is at present the object of curiosity in general, of female curiosity in particular. He is barely thirty, good-looking, courtly in manner and address, speaks French like a Parisian, and possesses a princely fortune; if these are not elements of success, we should like to know where they are to be discovered?

Fêtes and gaieties are becoming each day more frequent and brilliant. One of the first was the dinner given by the Princess Mathilde to the President, as which were assembled most of the *notabilités*, both of the *haute société* and the *hauts fonctionnaires*. The balls of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville are shortly to commence, and the balls of the Opera are to begin on the 11th inst., which is unusually early. Many of the French diplomatists at foreign Courts are, it is said, to come to Paris for the celebration of the Empire, while others are to give splendid entertainments at their various Embassies in honour of the event. In preparation for all these splendours, the looms of Lyons and St. Quentin work merrily, night and day, and even then can hardly suffice for all the orders they receive for the richest and most costly stuffs. *Tant mieux*, if it will but last.

It is reported here that the object of M. Thiers's visit to England is to obtain from Lord Mahon information of the contents of such of the papers of the Duke of Wellington as may afford, for his history of the Empire, intelligence respecting the campaign of Spain and Portugal.

The Odéon, that theatre which through so many succeeding managements has seemed fated to misfortune, and has but lately rallied from its last fall, is now flourishing under the benign influence of a most successful piece. The "Grandeur et Décadence de M. Joseph Prud'homme," a study of which no idea can be given by a critique. The plot is a mere framework to connect together the personages; the incidents are (and must be, or the thing loses its character and *vraisemblance*) trivial and common-place. The other parts are insignificant; all and everything is thrown into the shade to bring forth in strong relief the hero of the play. M. Joseph Prud'homme is a fictitious and fantastic personage of the *genre épique*, as well known in France as "Paul Pry" is in England. It has, however, been reserved to M. Henri Monnier, who is both author and actor in the work, to embody and bring before us in a living form the hitherto sketchy outlines of Joseph Prud'homme; to present him to us in the flesh—tangible and palpable; to bring our wandering speculations as to the *personnel* of that individual into exact shape. He has done it, and done it with a truth, a closeness of observation, a consistency on all points, that utterly baffles description. Nothing is left out—nothing overdone. Joseph Prud'homme cannot enter the room, speak, be silent, walk, sit, blow his nose, but we exclaim, in delight, "How like!" Every movement, look, word, is instinct with the same character of self-complacent, unconscious, prosperous *bêtise*; of egotistical, pompous, heavy, credulous self-importance. In short, Joseph Prud'homme is a study which deserves to be placed beside the *Mercadet* of Balzac, than which we conceive no higher praise can be accorded it.

The Italian Opera is giving "La Sonnambula," for the *débuts* of Mlle. Bettracelli, a young singer of considerable promise, but who is, as yet, so paralysed with fear as to leave us a good deal in the dark as to the real extent of her talents. Belletti and Calzolari perform their roles with considerable skill, and altogether the performance is tolerably successful. At the Gymnase, the "Fils de Famille," by MM. Bayard and Biéville, is warmly applauded. It is full of interest, well-sustained, of character and incident, and, as is always the case at the Gymnase, admirably acted and *costumé*. The names of Rose Chéri, Bressant, Lafontaine, and Lesueur, are a sufficient guarantee for both points.

Auber is, it is said, to be, with M. Théodore Sabarre, charged with the superintendence of the chapel of the Imperial household. He is employed in finishing an opera, entitled "La Fiancée du Brigand." The libretto is by Scribe, and the principal rôle is to be performed by Mlle. Caroline Duprez. Berlioz has just returned from Weimar, where, by the direction of the Grand Duke, he was invited by Liszt to assist at the first representation of the grand opera of the latter, entitled "Benvenuto Cellini"—a work which has had the most brilliant success—and to preside at a concert composed of his own music.

Berlioz is engaged in the preparation of the "Te Deum," which he has composed for the approaching official solemnities. Of these we have, as yet, little to say. The mere details of the grand affair of the proclamation will, of course, be found in all the journals: we will try to collect some of the episodes for our ensuing letter.

The Empire is definitively proclaimed. On Wednesday the vote of the nation was conveyed to the Emperor, at St. Cloud, by the Senate and Legislative Body. The Emperor replied to the announcement as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The new reign which you, this day, inaugurate, derives not its origin—as so many others recorded in history have done—from violence, from conquest, or from fraud. It is, you have just declared it, the legal result of the will of a whole people, who consolidate in calm that which they had founded in the midst of agitations.

I am penetrated with gratitude towards the nation which, three times in four years, has sustained me by its suffrages, and each time has only augmented its majority to increase my power. But the more that power increases in extent and in vital force, the more does it need enlightened men, such as those who every day surround me—Independent men, such as those whom I address—to guide me by their counsel, to bring back my authority within just limits, if it should ever quit them.

I take, from this day, with the Crown, the name of Napoleon III., because the logic of the people has bestowed it upon me in their acclamations; because the Senate has legally proposed it; and because the whole nation has ratified it. Is it then to be inferred that in accepting this title I fall into the error im-

puted to the Prince who, returning from exile, declared null and void all that had been done in his absence? Far from me be such a wild mistake. Not only do I recognise the Governments which have preceded me, but I inherit in some manner all that they have accomplished of good and evil; for Governments which succeed one to another are, notwithstanding different origin, liable for their predecessors. But the more completely that I accept all that, for fifty years, history transmits to us with her inflexible authority, the less it is permitted to me to pass in silence over the glorious reign of the head of my family, and the regular, though ephemeral, title of his son, whom the two Chambers proclaimed in the last burst of vanquished patriotism.

Thus, then, the title of Napoleon II. is not one of those dynastic and superannuated pretensions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth. It is the homage of a Government which was legitimate, and to which we owe the brightest pages of our modern history. My reign does not date from 1815; it dates from this very moment when you have announced to me the suffrages of the nation.

Receive, then, my thanks, *Messieurs les Députés*, for the *débat* that you have given to the manifestation of the national will, by rendering it more evident by your supervision, more imposing by your declaration.

I thank you also, *Messieurs les Sénateurs*, for having been the first to address congratulations to me, as you were the first to give expression to the popular wish.

Aid me, all of you, to set firm in this land, upset by so many revolutions, a stable Government, which shall have for its bases religion, probity, and love for the suffering classes.

Receive here my oath, that no sacrifice shall be wanting on my part to ensure the prosperity of my country; and that, whilst I maintain peace, I will yield in nothing which may touch the honour or the dignity of France.

##### PRUSSIA.

The chambers were opened on the 29th inst., by the Minister-President, with an address, of which the following are the most essential points:—

The administration of finances has been conducted with the customary regard to our necessities, and with order and economy. The September proposition has not, up to the present time, obtained adhesion from all sides, but the Government feels assured of the consent of the country in the political negotiations it has pursued. Propositions respecting designs relative to the communal, district, and provincial regulations, as well as the First Chamber, will be presented. The last proposition concerns the freedom of the Crown from limitations which are not grounded upon the interests of the country. Generally, the Government will be maintained independent of all party endeavours. No interference with legal freedom will be permitted; and no weakening of the Royal power by division will be tolerated. It is the legal path of constitutional development which gives security and enduring success.

##### THE OVERLAND MAIL.—THE BURMESE WAR.

The papers and letters from Bombay of November 3, and Calcutta of October 28, have reached us, in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The first division of the expedition against Prome, under General Godwin, left Rangoon between the 18th and 24th of September. The vessels which conveyed the troops to the place of destination met with no resistance until the 9th of October, when they were in the immediate neighbourhood of Prome. The Burmese, who had planted a long range of guns on both sides the river, upon perceiving the approach of the British squadron, commenced firing upon each vessel as it came within reach, which was gallantly replied to by the several ships composing the squadron. In two hours the enemy's fire was silenced. The casualties on our side were insignificant. The loss sustained by the enemy was not known. In the afternoon some of the 80th Regiment landed, and pushing onward, dislodged the enemy at all points, until they reached the Golden Pagoda, which was defended by 500 men. Here the contest was sharp, but of brief duration, and the enemy took to flight in all directions. In the course of the night Prome was abandoned by the Burmese, and on the following morning (the 10th), about 3000 men marched into Prome, and took possession of it without opposition. Strong stockades were erected some few miles from Prome, which were defended by about 6000 Burmese; but General Godwin thought it prudent not to attack them until the second division should arrive. General Godwin returned to Rangoon on the 15th, leaving the captured city in charge of Sir J. Cheaps. The war was considered to be over; but nothing was known as to future movements. Admiral Austen died from cholera on the 8th of October, near Prome.

##### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### THE RECENT FLOODS.

The provincial journals still teem with accounts of the damage done, and the lives lost in consequence of the heavy floods which have been experienced in all parts of the country. The waters still continue to cover the land to a great distance round Windsor, and much inconvenience to all parties, with a vast amount of positive suffering amongst the poorer classes, is the natural consequence. Subscriptions to relieve the necessities of the latter have been set on foot at Windsor, Eton, and Datchet; and it is understood that Her Majesty, previous to the departure of the Court for Osborne, with considerate benevolence, commanded that the most deserving of the humble claimants should be ascertained and relieved. At Maidenhead, the cellars of Mr. Lovegrove, at the Bear Hotel, were entirely filled with water. The corporation supplied the inhabitants with the use of punts gratuitously. In Berkshire, numerous sheds, outhouses, and ricks have been entirely swept away, and a great loss of cattle sustained. The trains on the London and North-Western line, between Peterborough and Northampton, had not, in the beginning of the week, been able to resume their ordinary traffic, many parts of the rail being literally swept away. Many of the farmers in the eastern counties, who have sown their early seed, will be nearly ruined.

In the west matters are no better. Scarcely a grain of wheat has been put in, and what has been sown will be good for very little or nothing. The ground is so completely saturated with rain as to prevent the ordinary preparations for the reception of the seed being carried out. The low lands around Bridgewater are flooded to a great depth, and, in many instances, the roads are nearly impassable, except by means of boats or on horseback. Cottages at Burrowbridge have been washed down, but, fortunately, no lives lost. In the moors many of the houses are so inundated that the inhabitants are confined to the upper stories, and communication from house to house is by the means of boats, by which also food is conveyed. The Avon has overflowed its banks, and upwards of eleven years have now elapsed since Bath was visited with such an inundation, the water having reached ten feet above the ordinary level. From the neighbourhood of Wells we hear that the moors are completely under water, and in many places the scattered huts are surrounded on every side by water, rendering communication difficult, and the ordinary traffic for the time wholly impracticable. At Farringdon, in consequence of the continued rains, the lower part of the country, as far as the eye can reach, is one vast sheet of water. In Buscot, Lechlade, Clarendon, &c., a great number of families are compelled to reside in the upper parts of their houses. At Cricklade, owing to the continual excessive rains, the whole of the surrounding farms are under water, labour is quite suspended, and great numbers are thrown out of employment. Salisbury is described as the centre of an extensive lake. Heavy and continuous rain fell in most of the towns of the West Riding on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last. The rivers in all instances have been unusually swollen; and down towards Goole and Selby the waters have overflowed the banks to a serious extent, hundreds of acres being placed under water. Goats stands in almost the same position, cottages on the banks of the river being nearly submerged in some cases. At Wakefield the current has again been very rapid and swollen. On Friday morning a new "billyboy" belonging to Mr. Craven, boat-builder, was washed from its moorings above the large weir, and carried over the dam. A woman was on board, but she was fortunately rescued from her perilous position before the boat went over.

Nottingham has been visited by another inundation. On Saturday morning last the water had risen three feet since the preceding afternoon; this was in part owing to the immense downfall of rain in Derbyshire and Leicestershire on Thursday and Friday. Shrewsbury was, by the last accounts, still surrounded with the waters of the Severn. In Montgomeryshire the water rose to within 2½ inches of the height it attained a fortnight since, which was the greatest height reached since the memorable flood in the year 1795. There was a meeting held on Monday, at Shrewsbury, of the relief committee and others interested in relieving the poor—the Mayor, Richard Taylor, Esq., in the chair; when it was announced that upwards of £500 had been subscribed, including £50 from George Tomline, Esq., one of the members for the borough.

**THE CAMBRIDGE CHESS-CLUB.**—This old-established society, which boasts of possessing many distinguished members of the University, and several of the most respectable persons connected with the town, will hold its anniversary meeting and dinner at the Red Lion Hotel, on Tuesday, December 7th. Applications for particulars should be made to G. D. Lysing, Esq., St. John's College, Cambridge.

**THE POPE AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.**—Authentic intelligence has at length been received from Rome regarding the final determination of the Pope to adhere to the decision already pronounced, prohibiting ecclesiastics from holding any connection whatever with the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. In consequence, the Rev. Dr. O'Toole has resumed his connexion with the Galway College. There is, however, no prohibition against the attendance of the laity at these colleges.

**A SCOTCH BARGAIN.**—In the Scotch papers an "eminent publisher" announces a money-prize for the best piece of "poetry for the new year," the length of the poem not to exceed twenty-four lines, to be the property of the publishers, and to be sold in packets at a shilling the hundred. The hymn "having the largest sale before 1st February will be entitled to the prize."

The Count de Chambord (Henri V.) was thrown out of his carriage last week, but fortunately received no damage.



## MUSIC.

## STATE OF MUSIC IN GERMANY.

The subjoined communications from private correspondents, competent to report on the present condition of music in Germany, will be perused with great interest:—

LEIPZIG, November 22.

There has been already much music performed in this town, which is famed as the seat of the celebrated "Gewandhaus Concerte," conducted by the world-renowned Mendelssohn, and now under the direction of David, the violinist (brother of the late Madame Ducloux), and the Danish composer, Gade. These concerts are given weekly, and their programmes are much the same as the old Philharmonic Society in London, with this important difference, that they not only contain the great works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Mozart, &c., but the schemes include also the cleverest productions of living composers; and thus every year there are one or two new symphonies, several new overtures, concertos, and cantatas, which last form of writing is now very much in vogue. It is in this region of Germany that the new school is in full force, of which Liszt, the pianist and composer, is the grand priest and protector, and of which (in three different directions), Berlioz, Schumann, and R. Wagner (uncle of the composer) are chiefs and apostles. These three musicians are men of immense talent, even if the possession of creative genius be denied to them by their opponents. That their school contains many defects, there can be no doubt; but art can never retrograde with inquiry, discussion, and novelty. The chief fault I find with their works is that of incoherence (I mean, in German, "Unverständlichkeit"); but their disciples go far beyond the doctrines of their masters, and declare that a new era in art has arrived; that all music, like that of Gluck, Mozart, and Beethoven—except the Ninth Symphony of the latter, &c.—is old-fashioned, and is merely monumental, and that real music only began with the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven; and that since that great work nothing has been done, except by Schumann and Wagner, particularly in the two operas of the "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin," by the last-mentioned writer. This party is very extensive in Northern Germany, and the public are so led by this style, that if music be not of the most complicated kind, they are not satisfied. Leipzig being the place where most of the music is printed, you hear nothing but dissonances, the principal feature of this school; and you are, indeed, in a state of bias if, now and then, you can catch the common chord, in this chaos of irritating sounds. Strange to say, Mendelssohn is regarded as a much inferior light, and it is with difficulty the admission can be extorted, that some of his works are really fine. Now, I recognise in the productions of Berlioz, Wagner, and Schumann, an earnestness of purpose which calls for esteem, even if we do not concur in all their principles and innovations. I have the highest admiration for Berlioz, though I disapprove of his exaggerations. Wagner is of a very opposite character; he writes only for the stage, and seeks to reform the modern opera. Wagner is more simple in his system than Berlioz, but has not the genius of the latter. The means employed by both are assuredly eccentric. Schumann may be stated to steer between the two extremes of Wagner and Berlioz. I think his style is more pure and genial; and he is more thoroughly master of the means to accomplish what he desires than his two rivals. I think Schumann's nature is poetical, and he ought to be heard in England. He has written four symphonies, an opera, and innumerable chamber compositions. I have heard the symphony in B flat, which is thought beautiful, and the orchestration magnificent. He has the same facility, however, as Berlioz and Wagner, of elevating the harmony too much at the expense of the melody. It was only Beethoven who knew how to combine both in such perfection. Amongst the new overtures of more than ordinary merit, I must specify Gade's "Im Hochland," Schumann's "Geneveva," &c. The overtures and symphonies of Lachner are attracting much attention in Vienna.

WEIMAR, Nov. 23.

Liszt is actively carrying out his notions for the regeneration of music in Germany. After producing the operas of Richard Wagner, he invited Berlioz from Paris, to bring forth the "Benvenuto Cellini," the opera composed for the Grand Opera in the French capital, but which was not successful, so started were the amateurs at the daring departure from the conventional operatic forms displayed by Berlioz. The two representations here, on the contrary, have proved a signal triumph to Berlioz, who was called before the curtain at the end of the third act with such enthusiasm by the public, that the intendant of the theatre was obliged to request the presence of the composer to calm the agitation. Kapellmeister Liszt directed the performance on both occasions. On the 20th instant, Berlioz conducted, at a concert, his "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony (the whole of which was executed), and the two first parts of "Faust." The Singing Academy of Weimar, for the first time, consented to join the artists of the theatre, in order to give more effect to the choruses: the beautiful voices of the lady amateurs were heard to the greatest advantage. At the end of the concert, after several encores and the most rapturous demonstrations, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxo-Weimar sent for Berlioz to their box, and after complimenting him in the most gracious manner, the Grand Duke conferred on the composer the order of the White Falcon. On the following day Berlioz was invited to dine with the Court, the French Envoy, M. de Talleyrand being present. Yesterday the artists of the theatre, as well as a large number of amateurs and strangers from all parts, gave a grand banquet at the Town-hall, to Berlioz. The dinner was followed by a ball: at the former, various toasts in German and French were proposed, in honour of art and artists. The members of the Ducal Chapel presented, also, to the composer a silver badge; and finally, at three o'clock this morning, the guests went in procession to the station, to see him off, and give him a parting cheer on his return to Paris.

## MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. G. Forbes, the pianist, gave the second of his St. John's Wood Subscription Concerts last Tuesday, playing with Mr. Blagrove, the sonata, in F minor by Mendelssohn, and a duo concertante by Mayseider, and joining Mrs. Thompson (Kate Loder) and Miss Reid, in a trio by Czerny, for two pianos. The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mlle. Herrmann, Mr. Wrighton, and Signor Nappi. For the third concert, on the 14th inst., Madame Fiorentini is engaged, as also Signor and Madame Ferrari, Mr. Lockey, Regondi, and Mr. W. H. Holmes. The Cecilia Society, on Thursday, performed at the Albion Hall, under Mr. Shourbridge's direction, Handel's "Allegro."—Paris letters state that the debut of Mlle. Baltrame, at the Italian Opera, as *Amina*, was not very successful; Calzadilla and Belletti were the *Elvino* and *Count*. Verdi's "Luis Miller," with Cravelli as the heroine, was in rehearsal.—The debut of Mlle. Caroline Duprez, the daughter of the great French tenor, will take place at the Opéra Comique, in a new work by Scribe and Auber.—The Norwich Choral Society has presented Dr. Bexfield with a time-piece, to compliment the first performance of the oratorio "Israel Restored," at St. Andrew's Hall.—Miss Louisa Pyne has been delighting the audiences of Edinburgh in English opera.

HOOD MEMORIAL FUND.—On Monday next, a literary and musical entertainment, consisting of selections from the writings of Thomas Hood, will be given at the Whittington Club.—R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., in the chair—the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of the monument in Kensal-green. The "Bridge of Sighs" and the "Song of the Shirt" are included in the programme of the concert.

## THE THEATRES.

## ADELPHI.

The long-anticipated version, by Messrs. Mark Lemon and Tom Taylor, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was produced on Monday, under the title of "Slave Life." The compilers have aimed at something more than usual, not contenting themselves with placing certain disjointed scenes on the stage calculated to recall the novel from which they are taken, but not to explain the plot to the uninitiated spectator. They have dared to conceive a dramatic unity of their own, and discipline the *materiel* of the romance into a modified expression of an original purpose. New combinations of incidents and characters have accordingly been effected; such, for instance, as an amalgam between *Tom Loker*, *Haley*, and *Legree*—between *Topsy* and the boy who follows *George* in his escape and adventures—and between *Emmeline* and *Eliza*. *St. Clare*, likewise, is sunk in *Shelby*, while *Cassy* is extended into a pervading guardian personage, worthy of being represented by Mme. Celeste. *Uncle Tom*, as on other boards, is also on these, deprived of his "methodism;" and, thereby, the character shorn of its chief significance. Thus, the terrible *Legree*, excited to irresistible passion by his slave's contumacy, snabs with a bowie-knife; but is afterwards himself killed in pursuing *George Harris*, the incident being transferred to him from *Tom Loker*, with the addition of a fatal result. The acting is, of course, throughout excellent. Mr. Emery, as *Legree*, had a part which, however repellent, agrees with his style and his ambition, and which he acted with genial earnestness. Mr. Wigan, as *George*, performed the mulatto well, but the American trader better, assuming the latter as a disguise to aid in the deliverance of his wife and child by purchase. Mrs. Keeley was *Topsy*; so, also, was Miss Woolgar *Eliza*, whose escape on the ice is admirably managed, platforms being arranged for realising the ice-blocks from which the fugitive bounds in succession until she finds safe landing. Mr. O. Smith, as *Uncle Tom*, did his best to supply the necessary incompleteness of the sketch, and succeeded as well as possible. The whole getting-up of this piece is admirable, and it well merited the vehement applause with which it was received. Some of the scenes are novel in their effect. Thus we have a double scene becoming a moving panorama, and changing into one, rendered impressive by a visitation from *Cassy to Eliza*. An arrangement, too, of *Legree's* plantation, whereby the negroes on one side are heard singing psalms, while on the other their master and his guests are at high revel, vociferating curses and profane songs, is very striking. There is also

something tragic in *Cassy's* situation, while the drunken monster sleeps, hovering over him with her drawn knife, until prevented by the pious *Tom* from assassination. Altogether, it is but fair to say that we look upon this production as accomplishing the most artistic combination possible of the incidents and interest. The success of these adaptations will unquestionably also promote the cause of slave liberation: at any rate, they should make America ashamed of herself for suffering such an anomaly in her institutions to continue, after full experience of its vicious consequences. The house was crowded.

## ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

Mr. Albert Smith recommenced on Monday his entertaining lecture, with Mr. Beverley's illustrative views, of his now celebrated ascent. "The Monarch of Mountains" once more appeals to the British public through its adventurous visitant. On the present occasion the room has been most carefully arranged to represent a Swiss chalet, with plants and flowers and appropriate rustic decorations; and the views have been increased in number and effect. One, in particular, is presented between the parts, representative of Chamouni during the late inundation, of which a personal description is rendered in the programme. The entries in the *Livres des Voyageurs* still make a favourite part of Mr. Smith's entertainment; and the song "Galignani's Messenger" has been modified, including the most salient topics of the latest date.

THE MARIONETTES AT ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The favourite little Troupe who achieved so great a reputation last season at their theatre in Adelaide-street, are to make their reappearance in London, at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday next; and we have no doubt that they will meet with a warm welcome in their new location.

MR. WOODIN'S SKEETES COMIQUES AND THE MARIONETTES.—Mr. Woodin's "Carpet Bag" is so successful, and so well merits to be so, that the Marionettes are compelled for a while to abandon their proper home, while the excellent entertainment of that gentleman proceeds, as usual, in Adelaide-street. The Theatre Royal St. James's will, from the 6th inst., furnish a stage for the amusing little troupe, whose untiring energies are equal to any effort, and embody foreign inspirations with unerring aptitude. Verily, they are performers to be depended on—subject to no sudden fits of indisposition, moral or material. Both the public and manager have hitherto found them remarkably good cards; and, unquestionably, will continue to do so. Meanwhile, at their former locale, we trust that Mr. Woodin will meet with the success he deserves.

WOOLWICH THEATRE.—On Wednesday the tragedy of "King John" was performed, for the purpose of Miss Edith Heraud performing for the first time the character of *Constance*. The house was crowded, and her efforts, by which she was enabled to reach the pathos and dignity of the situations with indisputable power, were much applauded. Mr. Henry Betty performed *Paul Conbridge*—a part for which he is remarkably well suited—and acted with energy and taste. Miss Ellen Fiest undertook the rôle of *Prince Arthur*, which she rendered exceedingly picturesque and affecting.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The nomination for ABINGDON took place on Wednesday, when Lord Norreys (Liberal) was opposed by Mr. Buck (Conservative). The show of hands was in favour of Lord Norreys. The polling took place on Thursday: at the close the numbers were—Lord Norreys, 153; Mr. Burr, 129: majority, 24.

The same day, the nomination at OLDHAM, for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Duncuft, took place. The candidates were Mr. W. J. Fox (Liberal) and Mr. Heald (Conservative). Amidst the most disgraceful uproar, the proceedings terminated with a show of hands in favour of Mr. Heald. In the absence, through ill health, of Mr. Fox, Sir J. Walmsley addressed the electors. At the close of the poll on Thursday, Mr. Fox was returned by a majority of 116, the numbers being—Mr. W. Fox, 900; Mr. J. Heald, 784.

DURHAM, at the same time, also met to elect a representative in the room of the late Mr. Grainger. The candidates were Mr. Fenwick (Liberal) and Lord A. Vane (Conservative). The show of hands was in favour of the former. The voting took place on Thursday; the numbers at the close of the poll being—Lord Adolphus Vane, 544; Mr. Fenwick, 490: majority, 54.

On Thursday the nomination for BURY, Suffolk, took place, when the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Oakes (Conservative). A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Hardcastle (Liberal).

Mr. Francis Macdonough, Q.C., has offered himself to the electors of CARLOW as a candidate for the seat left vacant by the death of the late Colonel Bruen.

The death of Sir John Guest creates a vacancy in the representation of MERTHER TYDIL. Mr. James, the Chancery barrister, has already taken the field on the Liberal side.

The number of petitions against returns presented to the present Parliament is unusually large, it being no less than 82, and affecting no less than 120 members.

## LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE EMIGRATION CASES.—Captain Lean, the agent to the Emigration Commissioners, waited upon the Lord Mayor, on Monday, for the purpose of reporting to his Lordship the result of the reference of the emigrant cases made to him on the preceding Thursday. He stated that the complainants and Mr. Hutchinson, the broker of the ship *Progress*, in which they expected to have been passengers to Australia, and Mr. Peachey, of the house of Stevenson, Lavis, and Peachey, who had appeared for the defendant, had assembled at his office at twelve o'clock, and were occupied till five in the evening in making the necessary arrangements. It gave him great satisfaction to state that Mr. Hutchinson paid back the whole of the amount of the passage money, and gave ample compensation to those who had suffered from the disappointment and delay. The sum which had been handed over to the claimants amounted to between £1300 and £1400, and they felt most grateful to the Lord Mayor for having so promptly interfered, and to the highly respectable firm of Stevenson, Lavis, and Peachey, for having recommended the course of negotiation, which had been, they admitted, adopted with alacrity by Mr. Hutchinson.

FRACAS BETWEEN M.P.'S.—At Bow-street on Wednesday, the Hon. Butler Johnstone, M.P., was bound over to take his trial at the next Middlesex Quarter Sessions for an assault on Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, M.P., on Saturday morning, after the discussion on Lord Palmerston's resolutions. The cause of dispute was as to whose right it was to use a cab that each party had hailed.

THE QUEEN V. HAMP AND OTHERS.—At the Nisi Prius sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, this case came on. It was an indictment for conspiracy to extort money, for the purpose of compounding a felony. The trial arose out of the card cheating case at Brighton, and it was alleged that a cheque for a sum of money, amounting to £400, had been obtained by Hamp from Mrs. Broome, for the purpose of inducing him to abstain from appearing against her husband for alleged cheating him at cards. The case closed on Thursday, when a verdict of "Guilty" was returned.

LORD FRANKFORT.—Lord Frankfort's case came on on Friday, in the Court of Queen's Bench. He was found guilty of libel, and sentenced to twelve months' confinement in the Middlesex House of Correction.

## THE REVOLUTIONS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

It will be remembered that in February, of the present year, a successful movement against General Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, was made by General Urquiza, the President of the Confederate State of Entre Rios. The system pursued by Rosas for a long course of years, had not only been highly oppressive to the other States that, in conjunction with Buenos Ayres, were known under the general designation of the Argentine Republic, but extremely injurious to the trade of all the civilised nations of the world, especially of Great Britain with the rich provinces of the River Plate and its numerous tributaries. An account of the two battles—the one by land, the other by sea—which led to the downfall of Rosas, will be found in the memoirs of Urquiza and Admiral Grenfell, which follow in another part of our paper. The fall of Rosas was hailed with almost universal acclamation; and the Free-Trade policy established by his successor tended greatly to increase the satisfaction of the commercial community with this new solution of Argentine politics. Urquiza, however, has not long held the reins of power. A new revolution—not headed, however, by the partisans of Rosas, but by a new party in Buenos Ayres, more anxious for the separate nationality of that republic than for a confederation with Entre Rios and Santa Fé—has broken out, the result of which is that Urquiza has retired to his own Republic.

The intelligence last received, and announced in our Journal of the 20th ult., is interesting. The following are the details:—

On the 11th September, while General Urquiza, Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, was on his way to Santa Fé, with Sir Charles Hotham, the Buenos Ayres party, consisting chiefly of members of the Parliament which Urquiza lately dissolved, seized the Government.

The revolution was of both a military and civil character, and was headed by Generals Piran and Madariaga.

At midnight of the 10th, two Correntino battalions formed in their barracks in the Retiro-square, headed by General Madariaga and a brigade of artillery, under the command of Commandant Solano, and came to Victoria-square. The battalion stationed in the fort, under the command of Colonel Tejedor, and the battalion San Martin, under that of Colonel Echagüen, followed and formed in the square before daybreak. During the night, the officers of the Correntino division of cavalry were engaged with the requisite secrecy in providing horses for the discharge of the service. Shortly after, the same division,

under the command of Colonels Hoynos and Ocampo, arrested General Virasoro and Urdumarrain, known to be faithful to Urquiza. Before daybreak, the Cabildo bell was rung, to assemble the people in the square.

In consequence of these proceedings, the late Chamber of Representatives assembled in the forenoon, and having recognised the movement, declared themselves re-installed, and elected General Pinto Governor of the province, who has named Dr. Asma Minister General.

On the 14th the Government issued a decree, calling under arms, within 24 hours, all citizens capable of serving in the National Guard, as well as those who were already enrolled, and appointing Bartolome Mitre colonel of the corps. On the 15th, General Flores, commandant-in-chief in the north, joined the Government, with 1600 men. A considerable displacement of troops now took place, with a view of preparing for the retaliatory measures of Urquiza; but they proved unnecessary. The General having heard of what had taken place, sent off Colonel Baez to Buenos Ayres, to state to the Government that General Urquiza ordered all the Entre-Rio troops then at San Nicolas to embark for the province of Entre Rios, that he commanded the Santafeñian forces to retire back, and left the Government of Buenos Ayres in the full enjoyment of its rights; that he wished this movement to be concluded without a single shot being fired between Argentines; that he requested General Urdumarrain and the Entre-Rio forces to be conveyed to their province with their arms; and, finally, that he does not wish to see them devoured by anarchy.

It appears that no blood was shed in this revolution, General Urquiza preferring to leave Buenos Ayres rather than sacrifice human life.

But although Urquiza has thus retired from Buenos Ayres, he has not resigned the direction of the Confederation. The *Guardia Nacional* of October 2, contained Urquiza's circular to the foreign Consuls, dated Parana, September 26, in which he speaks of what has happened at Buenos Ayres as a thing of no importance, and announces his intention of leaving that province to take his own course, directing them to treat exclusively with him in all that may concern the foreign relations of the Confederation; and declaring that he is determined to instal the Sovereign Congress, claiming for himself the style and title of Director.

An official despatch, dated San Nicolas, Sept. 20th, says:—"At this hour, quarter past six p.m., the compromise is fulfilled which General Urquiza had contracted with the province and the Republic, of retiring from the political scene, and leaving the province of Buenos Ayres the free mistress of its destinies."

A late commercial circular of the house of John Galt Smith and Co., of Buenos Ayres, dated the 30th of September, states as follows in reference to these events:—

Since our last respects, important political changes have occurred in this country. On the 9th instant General Urquiza left this city for Santa Fé, to open the Congress: he was not popular, and reports got abroad that a rising was looked for against his power, which was realised on the morning of the 11th, and completely succeeded, the people being unanimous. He has since retired with his army to his own province, Entre Rios, giving up all interference with the affairs of the Confederation, and this Government have confirmed all his Free-Trade measures which did him so much credit. Business is going on as if nothing had happened, and will be better, as all parties have united and done away with their party distinctions which have been so injurious to the country. We give this explanation that our friends may rest tranquil.

## GENERAL URQUIZA.

GENERAL DON JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA is a native of Entre Rios, and was born about the year 1800. He is of middle height, strong and well made, and of active and temperate habits, neither using wine nor smoking tobacco. Since the year 1840, he has been Governor of the province of Entre Rios, which he has ruled with singular ability, transforming it from a state of general confusion and rapine to be a model of order and security.

As a General of the Argentine Confederation, Urquiza commanded a division under General Rosas, during the civil wars against the Unitarian chiefs, Lavalla and Fructo Rivera, when he completely routed the latter, at the battle of India Muerta, in 1846.

The policy and acts of Rosas, and his system of eluding the federal principles to which Urquiza was devoted, at length decided him to join the forces of Entre Rios and Corrientes to those of the Empire of Brazil, and to put an end to a tyranny that had for twenty years disgraced the Argentine Confederation.

When Admiral Grenfell, of the Brazilian navy, first met Urquiza, at Guayguachu, in June, 1851, he had no force in the field; but he assured the Admiral that if the Brazilian squadron would keep the rivers Uruguay and Parana free from the Buenos Ayrian flotilla, he would in eight days cross the Uruguay with 5000 cavalry, and march on the army of General Rosas, which, 8000 strong, commanded by General Oribe, maintained the siege of Monte Video. Sure of the co-operation of the Brazilian forces, he gave orders for his troops to assemble. In a few days, 6000 men presented themselves armed and equipped with four horses each for remounting, and all this without the expense of a single dollar; the recompense for this service being the protection of their families and property, and the only allowance for the campaign to officers and men, being one head of cattle for each hundred men daily, as rations.

In a short campaign, peace was restored to the Banda Oriental; the siege of Monte Video raised; and all ready to commence operations against Rosas; who declared war against Brazil and her allies; and decreed by a law that Urquiza was a savage Unitarian, a madman, and a traitor, worthy of death.

Urquiza being determined to pursue a policy diametrically opposed to that of General Rosas, immediately abolished the odious legend and device in the public acts and correspondence of "Death to savage Unitarians!"

Urquiza possesses moral courage in a high degree. On the surrender of the troops of Oribe, before Monte Video, in October, 1851, Urquiza had his tent pitched in the midst of them, encamping his own cavalry at a considerable distance, and out of sight. He afterwards embarked with Admiral Grenfell in the Brazilian steamer *Afonso*, bringing with him 1200 of his late enemy's infantry. Admiral Grenfell took every precaution, but it was not without serious apprehension that he saw his ship, his person, and that of the General-in-Chief at the mercy of the soldiers of Rosas. Such, however, was the moral influence of Urquiza, and the effect of his courage, that no one dared to think of revolt.

Urquiza's punctuality and combinations are admirable. On separating from Admiral Grenfell on the Uruguay, in November, 1851, he told them he would cross the Parana at El Diamante, twelve leagues below Santa Fé, on the 20th of December. Much was to be done: infantry, cavalry, artillery, and ammunition had to be transported a great distance, and across many rivers.

General Mansilla, with a division of the Buenos Ayrian army, had fortified the pass of the Tonelero, on the principal branch of the Parana. The pass, however, was forced by the Imperial squadron; and on the evening of the 19th of December the squadron reached El Diamante, three hours after the arrival of the General. On the day appointed, the passage of the troops commenced.

At the final triumph at Monte Caseros, General Urquiza displayed no ordinary military talent. Rosas awaited him in a strong position at Monte Caseros, with 30,000 men and 50 guns, thinking that Urquiza's excellent cavalry would be of no use against intrenchments and artillery. In fact, Urquiza had no other infantry than that formerly belonging to Rosas, of whose desertion the latter was sure.

The wise policy of the Brazilian Cabinet, for the purpose of avoiding the renewal of the ancient antipathy of the Portuguese and Spanish races, was to leave as much as possible to the Argentine the decision of the question.

Urquiza, however, requiring the assistance of the Brazilian army, 15,000 men of all arms were ready to embark at Colonia in front of Buenos Ayres; but only the first division, commanded by Baron de Porto-Alegre, and composed of 3000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 12 guns, effectually crossed the river, and assisted Urquiza in the battle of Monte Caseros. It is just to mention here that not a single man of Holstein cavalry ever existed in the Brazilian ranks; and that the 2000 infantry and artillery of Holstein engaged in 1850 were at Colonia with the whole army of Count Caxias. Only 50 men were distributed in the ranks of the first division, to try their muskets.

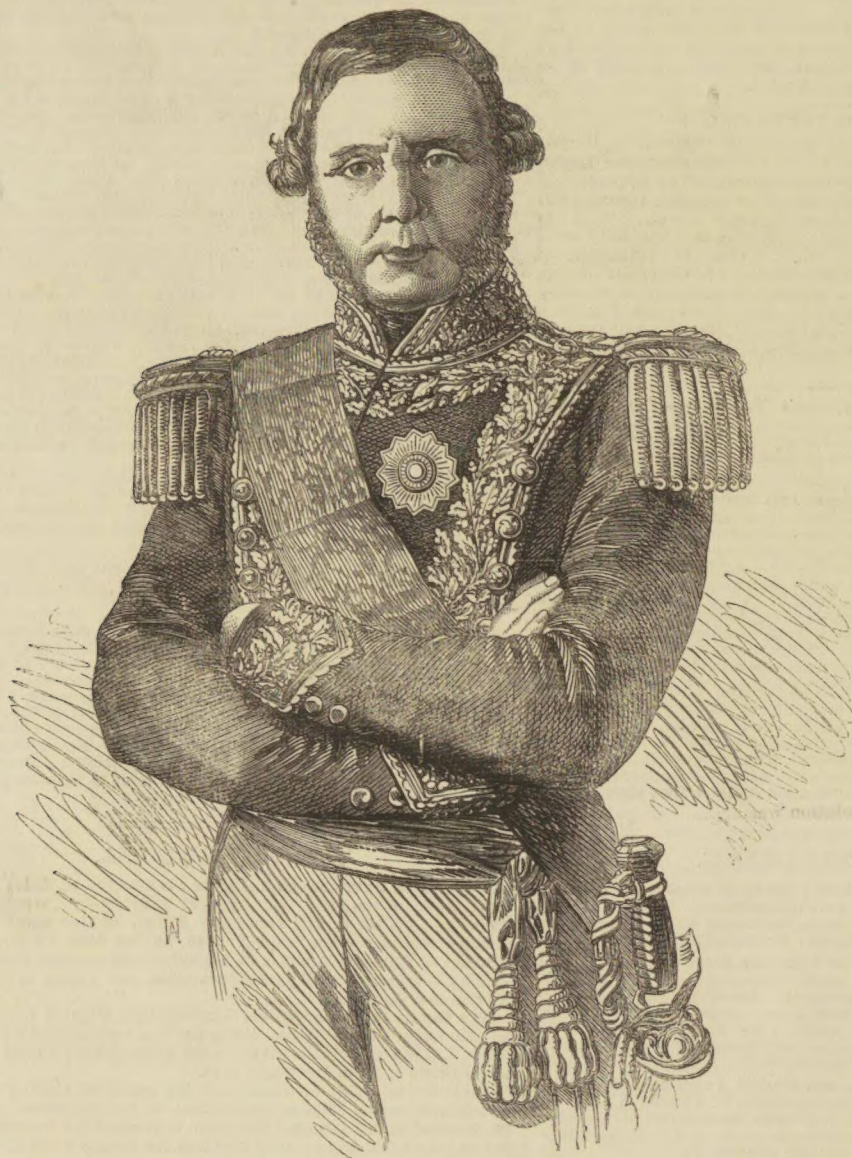
Rosas exhibited great talent in the choice of his position, and in the distribution of his troops. His right was defended by a marsh; his centre occupied the rising grounds and fortified buildings; and his left extended to some enclosures and broken ground. His infantry and artillery formed his front line, his cavalry being kept in reserve in rear of his left and centre.

Urquiza prepared to attack them in the following manner: On the right was General Virasoro, with the Corrientino division; in the centre, General Baron de Porto-Alegre, with the Brazilian infantry, and on the left the Oriental infantry, under Colonel Cesar Dias. The entire army was composed of 23,000 men, and 30 guns. The whole of the cavalry—12,000—were massed by Urquiza, in one body, leaving the vanguard to the 2nd regiment of the Brazilian Lancers, under Colonel (now General) Osorio. All the troops advanced simultaneously against the enemy.

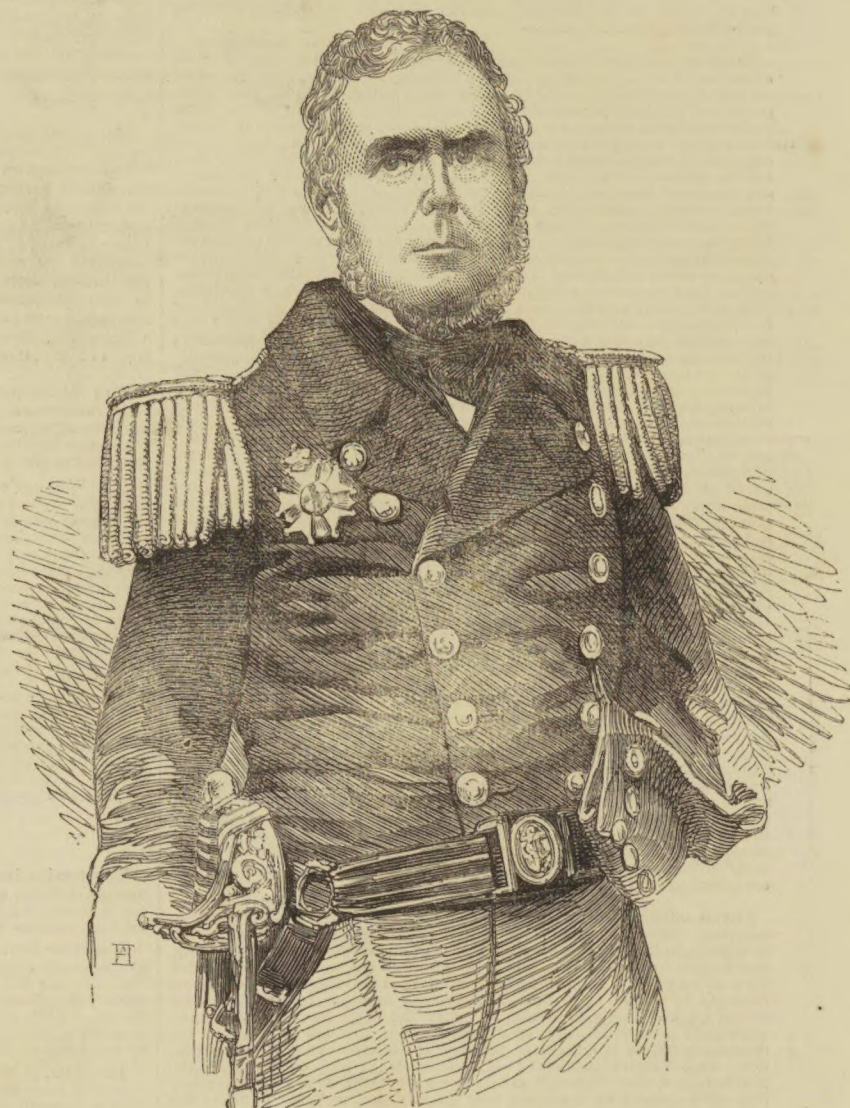
The Brazilians, in columns of battalions, advanced steadily against the centre, in the face of the fire of the fifty pieces of artillery, concentrated against them. As soon as the action became general along the line, Urquiza, with the whole body of his cavalry, fell on Rosas' left, broke through it, and charged the cavalry in the rear, putting them to



## THE LATE REVOLUTIONS IN THE RIVER PLATE.



GENERAL DON JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA, GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ENTRE RIOS.



VICE-ADMIRAL GRENFELL, OF THE IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN NAVY.

## VICE-ADMIRAL GRENFELL.

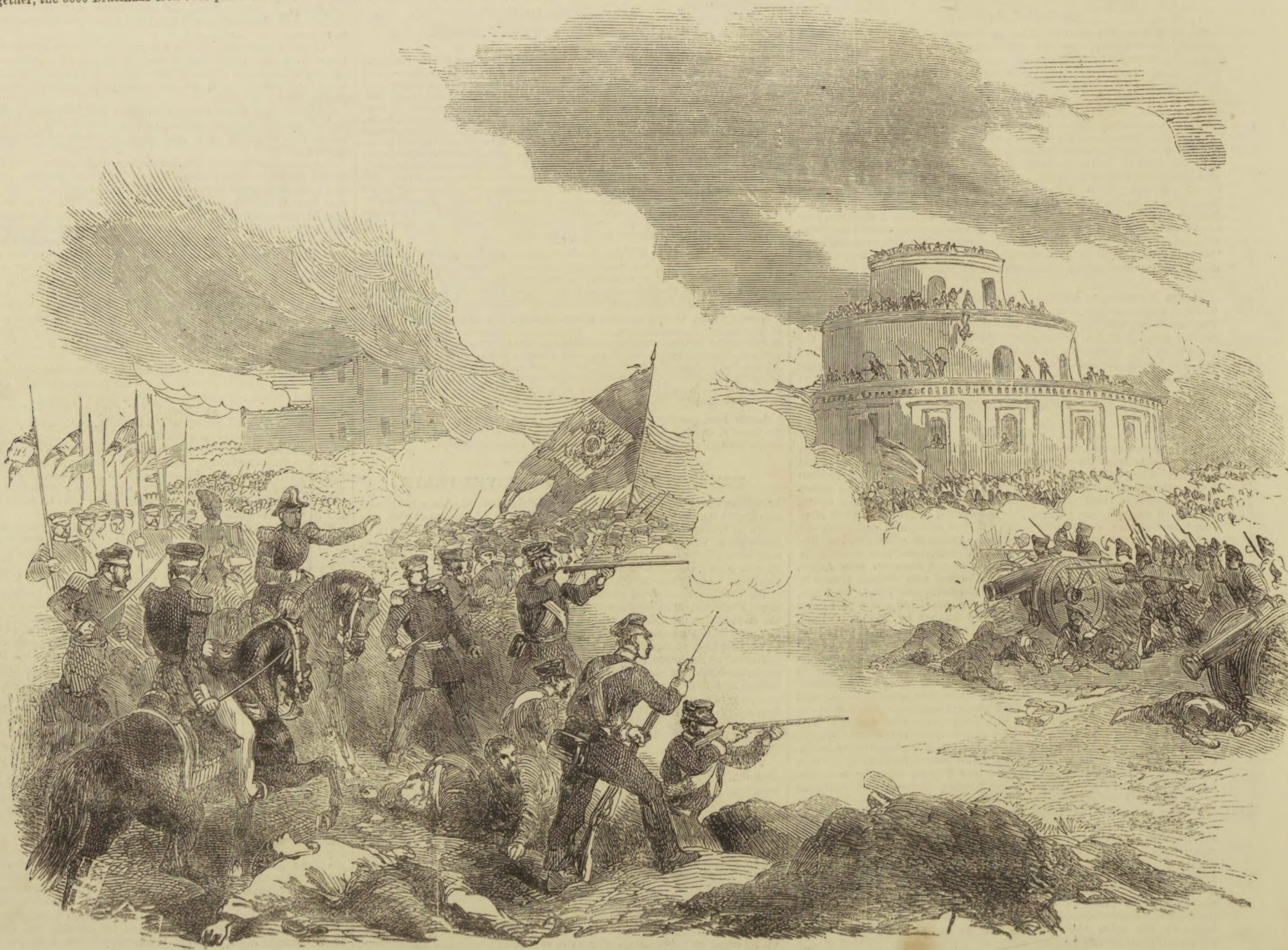
roul, and following them in hot pursuit to Buenos Ayres. The 50 guns were all taken by the Brazilians at the point of the bayonet; but the greatest glory of these fine troops was in this outcry of the vanquished—"Surrender to the blue pants (the Brazilians)—they don't kill their prisoners."

A body of troops, occupying one of the fortified houses, refusing to surrender to the Orientals, the General deputed to them the Brazilian Captain, Petra, and they immediately laid down their arms. Altogether, the 3000 Brazilians took 5000 prisoners.

The use made by Urquiza of his power for the purpose of securing the liberty and prosperity of his country is well known. This conciliatory and enlightened policy is proved by his abolition of punishment by death for political offences; the restoration to his mortal enemy, Rosas, of all his confiscated property; and the opening of the rivers to the commerce of the world. Notwithstanding the result of the recent revolution in Buenos Ayres, in the history of the Argentine Confederation, the appearance of this distinguished chief must always be considered as the opening of a new era of progress and civilisation.

It has ever been a source of pride to consider the great influence which the sons of England have exercised in foreign countries in the establishment of those principles of liberty and civilisation to which the prosperity of this country is due.

The services of Lord Byron to the Greeks; those of Lord Cochrane to the independence of Chili and Brazil; the influence of the British Legion in the liberal cause of Spain; and the immense assistance ren-



BATTLE OF MONTE CASEROS





THE BATTLE OF TONELERO.

"AFFONSO" STEAMER, ADMIRAL GRENFELL.

dered to Donna Maria by Admirals Sartorius and Napier, are yet fresh in our minds.

One of our most conspicuous countrymen engaged in foreign service is Vice-Admiral Grenfell, of the Imperial Brazilian Navy, who has recently arrived in England, after his brilliant achievements in the River Plate, in the last struggle between civilisation and liberty sustained by the ruling Prince of Brazil and his allies, against the dictator Rosas.

John Pascoe Grenfell is the son of Mr. John Granville Grenfell, of the city of London, and was born at Battersea, in the year 1806.

In 1812 he entered the naval service of the Honourable East India Company, in which he continued as Midshipman and Mate until the year 1819, when he joined the navy of the Republic of Chili, and served as Lieutenant with Lord Cochrane, now Earl of Dundonald, during the Peruvian War of Independence. In 1820 he commanded one of the boats at the boarding and cutting out, from under the Castles of Callao, of the Spanish frigate *La Esmeralda*, on which occasion he was severely wounded. In 1823 he accompanied the Earl of Dundonald to Brazil, and entered the service of that empire, then engaged in struggling with Portugal for its independence.

He assisted at the reduction of Bahia and Maranhão; and from the latter place was detached by Lord Dundonald, with the rank of Commander, in a captured brig of war, to attempt the liberation of the province of Para. In this he completely succeeded, taking possession, in the harbour, of a 50-gun frigate, and several other armed vessels.

In 1826, when Brazil was at war with Buenos Ayres, he commanded, with the rank of post-captain, one of the Imperial squadron in the River

Plate; and lost his right arm, at the shoulder joint, in an action with the Buenos-Ayrian Admiral Brown.

In 1830, he commanded one of the squadron which escorted to Brazil the Empress Donna Amelia and the Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria II.

In 1835, he was appointed to the command of the naval forces on the lakes of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, where a rebellion was on foot. In this command, his usual success attended all his operations: the rebel flotillas were successively attacked and captured, the enemy driven from their positions; and, in October, 1836, the principal rebel chiefs, with a division of their army, all the artillery and baggage, were compelled to surrender, in the Island of Tamfa, in the River Jacuhuy.

In the disastrous campaigns which followed, the naval forces mainly sustained the cause of the Empire. In 1841, Captain Grenfell was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and continued commanding on the Lakes until the re-establishment of the Imperial authority in the province by the Count de Caixas, in 1844, when he was appointed to command the squadron in the river Plate; having on this occasion obtained her Britannic Majesty's permission to continue in the Imperial service.

In 1845, he was appointed to command the squadron which conveyed their Imperial Majesties to the southern provinces of the Empire. In this squadron were incorporated her Britannic Majesty's ship *Grecian*, the United States' ship *Raritan*, and her most faithful Majesty's ship *Don John II*.

The Admiral now desired repose; and his services in the navy not being required, he obtained the appointment of Consul-General in England, with residence in Liverpool, and was entrusted to superintend the construe-

tion of two steam-vessels of war for the Imperial navy. In the first of these, the *Afonso*, commanded by Captain J. Marques Lisboa, in company with his Royal Highness Prince de Joinville, he assisted at the rescue of the passengers from the burning wreck of the *Ocean Monarch*, for which he received a gold medal from the "Shipwreck Society" in Liverpool.

In 1851, when the war with the Platina States broke out, Admiral Grenfell was recalled to Brazil, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the squadron in the River Plate. At the head of one of its divisions, in the month of December last, after a sharp action, he forced the passage of the River Parana, defended by the forces of General Rosas, and, co-operating with the allied army under General Urquiza, materially contributed to the overthrow of the Argentine ruler. We give an illustration of the forcing of the pass of Tonelero, in which our readers may recognise the Admiral standing on the larboard paddle-box, exposed to the full fire of the enemy.

For his brilliant services, Admiral Grenfell has been raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Brazilian Navy, made a Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Rose, a Dignitary of the Order of the Southern Cross, and decorated with two gold medals for the wars of the Independence and the River Plate. He also enjoys a well-earned pension from the Government. He was married in 1829 to Donna Dolores Masini of Monte Video, and has a numerous family.

His fine manly form, and handsome but weather-beaten countenance, were distinguished during the late solemnity in St. Paul's, among the Foreign Ambassadors.

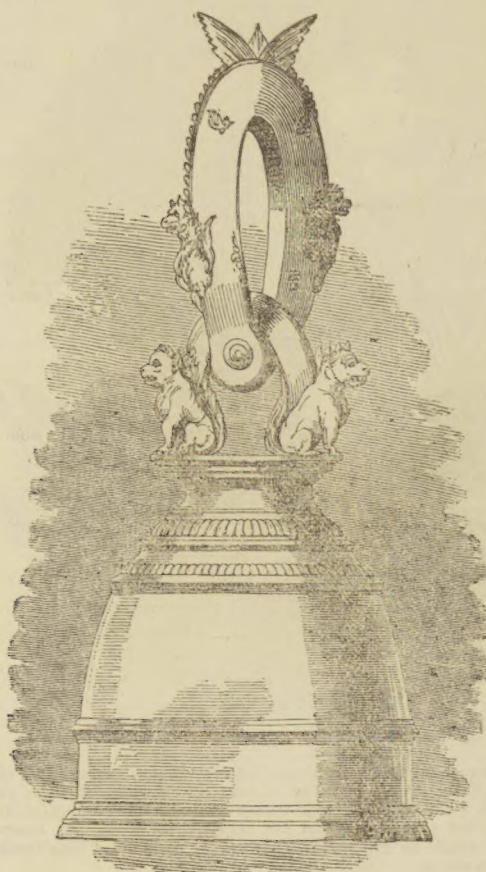


THE BURMESE WAR.—THE DAGON PAGODA, AT RANGOON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE BURMESE WAR.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the Bell captured by the British troops at the storming of the Dagon Pagoda, at Rangoon, where it formed one of the most costly ornaments which decorated that beautiful pagoda. The probable value of the Bell is estimated at £17,000 (about 170,000 rs.), which is not to be disbelieved when it is known that the Burmese largely contribute to their bells by casting into the crucible containing the metal, gold and silver, and thus greatly enhancing the value of their bells.



BELL OF THE GREAT DAGON PAGODA, AT RANGOON.

The barque *Defiance* conveyed the Bell to Madras; and it is intended that it should find a resting-place at St. Thomas's Mount, a small cantonment about eight miles from Fort St. George, and the headquarters of the Madras Artillery. W. E. F.

The lower Illustration on the preceding page shows the great Dagon Pagoda, at Rangoon wherein this valuable Bell was kept. The sketch was taken a few days after the capture of Rangoon, already detailed in our Journal.

The following news from Rangoon we take from the *Herkules*:—  
RANGOON, October 3rd and 4th.—The three river steamers just arrived are loading with the horse-battery brought by the *Havering*, and are putting up stalls for the cattle. Two adventurous agriculturists are diligently surveying the qualities and capabilities of the land. Their first object is to establish rice factories, if possible, and then to extend agricultural experiments as far as the soil will admit of. The arts of peace are being pursued at Rangoon, while the sanguinary banner of war is about being unfurled over Prome. The engineer officers who are left behind are busy making surveys and preparing plans for making Rangoon into a British Burman town. Old roads are being repaired, a net-work of drains is about being cut, and new thoroughfares are in progress of being undertaken. Major Fraser has gone up to exercise his architectural skill in the construction of barracks, godowns, &c. in the "up-country stations;" and Lieutenant Fraser, who takes his place in Rangoon, is diligently occupied in the municipal and conservancy work.

## THE COURT.

On Saturday last her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor, which was attended by the Ministers; and afterwards a Court was held.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday, her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal children, accompanied by Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Prince of Leiningen, left the Castle, for Osborne, where her Majesty arrived in safety at two o'clock; since which day, the Royal Family have been staying there, in the enjoyment of good health, and taking their usual exercise.

The Court will return to Windsor on the 22d inst., for the Christmas holidays.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has arrived at Gloucester House from Brighton. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited his illustrious relative on Monday last.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister gave a grand entertainment on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the Prussian Legation, on Carlton House-terrace, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Harcourt, Commanding-in-Chief, the Earl of Malmesbury, and a distinguished circle, invited to meet the Prussian Generals deputed to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. Madame Bunsen, on this occasion, opened her salons for the first time since this extensive alterations effected in the mansion. A very numerous circle of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy were present.

The Earl and Countess of Derby gave a grand dinner, on Saturday last, at the noble Earl's official residence in Downing-street, to the representatives of foreign Sovereigns and armies deputed to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, and a distinguished circle. The dinner was served in the banquet-room, and the guests appeared in uniform. After the banquet, the Countess of Derby had a "reception," at which a very brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy congregated.

## OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Orders have just been issued for the enlistment of 2000 additional artillerymen, and for the purchase of 1000 horses, which are to be exclusively appropriated to this branch of the service. Nor is this all. Vigorous measures are in progress for the construction of so many carriages and ammunition-wagons as may be requisite for 200 field guns. At the present rate of preparation these batteries will be ready for service by the latter end of winter, or early in the spring; but if any greater expedition were necessary, the time of preparation could be very materially shortened.

It is likely the 5000 men proposed this year as a reserve for the navy, will be added to the regular force of seamen for 1853-54; and the *Herald* says the vote for steam-machinery will be comparatively enormous. During the last two years a vote only of £50,000 has been taken for steam-machinery. We believe that, awake to the requirements of the service, no less a sum than £250,000 will be demanded by the Government for steam-machinery alone, to restore the Royal Navy to its proper position. Messrs. Penn and Co., and Messrs. Maudslay and Field, are ordered to construct screw-machinery for eight of the line-of-battle ships in course of conversion. Orders have recently been issued to hasten the preparations for commencing the construction of the batteries in the Isle of Wight, and to expedite the works as much as possible. It is proposed in the new estimates to add to the present strength of the Royal Marines 1500 men.

COMMISSIONS IN THE LIST OF THE SURVIVING WATERLOO OFFICERS.—(See Page 424.)—Major E. W. Drake (27th Foot).—Captains William Wharton (73d Regiment), Budgen (Rifle Brigade).—Lieutenants E. W. Drake (27th Foot), W. D'Arcy (1st Dragoon Guards).—Ensigns Henry Lascelles (now Earl of Harewood), and G. Thomson Jacob (1st Regiment of Foot Guards).

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 5.—Second Sunday in Advent. Mozart died, 1792.  
MONDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.  
TUESDAY, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.  
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Conception of B. V. Mary. Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542.  
THURSDAY, 9.—Colley Cibber died, 1732. Gay died, 1732.  
FRIDAY, 10.—Charles XII killed, 1718.  
SATURDAY, 11.—Louis XVI. brought before the National Convention, 1792.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 50	8 25	9 10	9 40	10 20	11 25	11 50
Tide	0 20	0 45	1 10	1 30	1 50	2 0

From the great demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, and the extra time required in working the Large Print, we are compelled to defer until December 11 the Double Number announced for this week, with the Large Interior View of St. Paul's, GRATIS.

The Large Print of the Wellington Funeral Car (which has been thus unavoidably delayed) will be delivered as soon as printed.

Another Large Print, of the entire Funeral Procession, is in the engravers' hands, and will speedily be presented, GRATIS.

The WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENT of SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, will contain the following Engravings:—

The Funeral Procession passing the Athenæum and United Service Club-houses, in Pall-Mall.  
Arrival of the Car at St. Paul's Cathedral. (Two Pages.)  
Temple-Bar, the Night before the Funeral. Drawn by Dodgson. (One Page.)  
The Duke's Bâtons.  
Portrait of the Duke, by Isabey.  
Portrait of the Duke, by Pellegrini.  
Room in Dungan Castle, where the Duke was born.  
The Duke's First School at Trim.  
The Duke's Coffin in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.  
The Hero and his Horse at the Field of Waterloo.  
The Duke receiving the Thanks of the House of Commons.  
Also, the Number, with Illustrations of the Proclamation of the French Empire; Sketches of the War in Burmah; the Smithfield Club Cattle Show; and all the News of the Week.

Price of the Number and Supplement, ONE SHILLING; with the LARGE PRINT of the INTERIOR of ST. PAUL'S, GRATIS.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852.

Our readers will excuse us for making a few observations respecting our labours during the last week; the more so, as we have to express our regret for the disappointment which we fear has been experienced by many news-agents, and by our subscribers throughout the country. At the last moment, an accident happened to our machinery in working the Large Engraving of the "Wellington Funeral Car." It took a considerable time to repair the unfortunate damage which was thereby occasioned, and to get the Plate to work again. Ultimately, however, the difficulty was surmounted, and the re-issue of the Engraving has been going on during the present, and will be continued in the approaching week; so that all purchasers of our Journal of the 27th November, yet unsupplied, may receive the Print on application to their respective news-agents.

From the extreme and unprecedented demand, many of our subscribers have, we fear, not only been disappointed in the receipt of the print, but of their papers also. We are bound to state, in explanation, that every exertion has been used to meet the demand; and that every arrangement possible has been made to prevent irregularity in the delivery. We may add, that never, since the establishment of this Journal, in the year 1842, has there been anything like the public excitement which has been created on the occasion of our Wellington Numbers. At the commencement and during the progress of the Great Exhibition, so large was the demand for our paper, that all the mechanical resources at our command, or to be obtained in London, proved inadequate to the emergency. But since the commencement of our Wellington Series, the public excitement has proved far greater than even at that memorable period; and though working night and day, without a moment's cessation—with fresh relays of hands, and at the fastest possible rate at which steam could impel our machinery—we have been unable within the week to meet the week's demand of the public, and have thus been compelled to prepare for the publication of a new number of our Journal long before the extraordinary demand for the previous one had been supplied. So great were the public curiosity and eagerness to receive early copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially during last week and the week previous, that instances have been reported to us in which copies were sold at sums ranging from half-a-crown to five shillings, although the regular price, as announced, was one shilling only. We may state, too, as an interesting fact in the history of newspapers, that, for our Double Numbers and *Gratis* Supplements of the last two weeks we required the unprecedented number of nearly 2,000,000 (two millions) stamps!

The marvellous drama of French politics approaches its climax. Louis Napoleon has been voted to the Empire, by the requisite number of millions. Frenchmen, drilled into obedience to the central authority, whatever it may happen to be, have with acclamation voted away for a time—and for a time only—the liberties of their country. That great nation—so intelligent, so refined, and so impatient—lies slavishly at the feet of a man who has neither the *éclat* of ancient pedigree, of personal prowess, or of approved genius, to recommend him to their admiration, their respect, or even their acquiescence. By an extraordinary concurrence of events, aided by the inordinate fears of a middle class, that more than any other in Europe deserves to be stigmatised as a *classe boutique*; and by the fears, animosities, jealousies, and, we may say, necessities, of contending and bitterly hostile factions; and, to a large extent, by the sublime daring of a cool-headed adventurer, France has accepted for her despot a man whose greatest merit consists in his being the representative of a name and of a system that were not allowed to die peaceably out nearly forty years ago. There remains but one scene to be enacted in the great drama, before the spectators will be so far satisfied as to confess that the play has been duly played. Louis Napoleon must not only be Emperor in name, as he has for a twelvemonth been in fact; but he must be crowned, as the first Napoleon was, with all befitting pomp and ceremonial, by the Pope, in the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame de Paris. Any other affirmation of his dignity, any other completion of his astounding career would lack in his own eyes, and in those of Frenchmen generally, the natural and expected fullness. At present the Pope is said to manifest much coyness, if not reluctance, to yield to the entreaties that have been made, that he should transfer himself from Rome to Paris for this

purpose. When it is remembered, however, that the Pope owes all his temporal power to Louis Napoleon and the French army, there is little room for doubting that he will yield to the arguments of his powerful protectors. His refusal might please the young Emperor of Austria, but the Pope would scarcely be unwise enough to weigh that advantage—if advantage it be—against the positive danger of offending the man who, far more than Austria, upholds him in his position as the chief magistrate of the Papal States. To England—and, in fact, to all the other Powers of Europe—the coronation of Louis Napoleon by the Pope, is a matter of as much indifference as any other spectacle that has been provided in France during the last four or five years. Indeed, we believe that some disappointment would be felt in this country if the Pope did not accede to the new Emperor's wish. It would seem hard and inappropriate if the man who had succeeded so wonderfully in every other object of his ambition, should be foiled at the very apex of his fortunes in so essentially unimportant, but so theatrical a matter as this.

It is probable that the inauguration of the Empire will be the signal for some relaxation of the stringency of despotism which France has suffered since the 2d of December, 1851. Having conquered all enemies, surmounted all opposition, and arrived at the summit, seen afar off, and painfully but successfully reached, Louis Napoleon may find it politic to try the Imperial virtue of clemency. It is time that the French nation should be allowed to breathe a little. A homeopathic allowance of freedom of opinion might be safely conceded, and an amnesty to such political enemies as the banished generals of the Algerian army, and even to such literary hot-heads as M. Victor Hugo, might strengthen rather than weaken the props of the new throne. But Louis Napoleon has worse foes to fear than these, however virulent they may have been. He has a growing deficit in the national exchequer; he has a greedy army, that he can neither afford to keep idle nor to employ; and he has theorists and speculators—Hebrew and Christian—who are precipitating the country into the bottomless vortex of a stock-jobbing and money mania. A State Bank, licensed to issue paper money to any conceivable extent that it pleases—the shares of which, before it has commenced its operations, are selling on the Bourse of Paris at a premium of 400 per cent.—is a danger far more real than the Socialism which the Emperor and his advisers have turned to such remarkable account. Such a bubble as that will not collapse without mischief; and the finances of France are not at present in a condition to be trifled with.

## PROJECT FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE ARTS.

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE EXHIBITION, 1851.

The gracious recommendation of her Majesty to the House of Commons at the opening of the session, that they should take into consideration measures for the promotion of the Fine Arts in this country, has been followed up by a "Second Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851," which throws some light upon the views entertained by those who may be supposed to have prompted that suggestion. Seldom has a more important document—important as involving the interests of the whole scientific and industrial community of the empire—been laid before Parliament, and it will doubtless receive much attention both from the Legislature and from the country at large. It propounds the first step towards a very useful object—a grand and combined movement for the advancement of Science and the culture of the Arts upon a scale never before attempted in any country in the world; but it is not too much to say, at the very outset, that upon the amount of wisdom and justice which marks such first step, must entirely depend the amount of co-operation which the enterprise may expect to receive from the practical intelligence of the people; and, as a consequence, its ultimate success or failure.

We need hardly remind the reader that this second Report, and the project which it sets forth, are due to the fact, that the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, finding themselves, after the termination of that Exhibition (most unexpectedly) with a considerable surplus in their hands, applied to the Crown for, and obtained, a further charter, empowering them to devise "a scheme for the application of such surplus, in accordance with the expectations held out to the public" in connection with the Exhibition itself. Armed with this power, the Commissioners received suggestions from a great number of public institutions, local committees, and individuals, as to the best mode of disposing of the surplus. Mechanics' institutions, twenty-seven in number, all recommended the establishment of mechanics' institutions, or schools of design, or both, amongst populous communities; eight memorials from "inhabitants" of different places were for a Central College of Arts and Manufactures in connection with provincial schools; the local committees of six towns urgently applied for the return of the amounts respectively subscribed by them (one suggesting a bonus in addition), for the establishment of local schools; and, lastly, forty-six individual or corporate memorialists suggested divers plans—a great proportion of them being for grants for local purposes: upon all which conflicting advice the Commissioners state:—

We are of opinion that if the surplus were applied in furtherance of one large institution devoted to the purposes of instruction, adequate to the extended wants of industry, and in connection with similar institutions in the provinces, it would be productive of important results; whilst, if subdivided amongst many local institutions, as suggested by some of the memorials (such as those for Warrington, Blackburn, &c.), the effects produced would be comparatively insignificant.

They then come to the conclusion that London, or the neighbourhood thereof, is the fittest place for this central institution, to which the National Gallery, and, as it seems, great part of the contents of the British Museum are to be removed; and they also are of opinion that a great saving in rental, and great convenience to individual members, would result from bringing into juxtaposition, as part of this large central institution, all the learned and scientific institutions (mechanic and others), in all, above one hundred in number, at present located in various parts of the town. The extent of ground required for such a comprehensive project would not be less than 80, and might more properly be 150 acres; and the Commissioners, considering that the obtaining of such a site would be one of the greatest difficulties in the way of carrying out their project, proceed to apply the whole of the surplus in their hands towards purchasing ground which they deem well adapted for the purpose. They have not ventured upon this step, however, without first obtaining a promise "that her Majesty's Government would engage to recommend to Parliament the contribution of a sum of like amount towards the purchase contemplated, either for account of the Royal Commission, or for the joint account of the Commission and the Government, or for division between them, as might afterwards be determined." And hence the passage in the Queen's speech, specially addressed to the "Gentlemen of the House of Commons," which always implies a pecuniary requirement.

In a word, the Royal Commissioners, with a surplus of £170,000 in hand, have commenced by purchasing the Gore House estate, at Kensington (2½ acres in extent), for £60,000; and have contracted for the purchase of the Villars estate adjoining (being 48 acres in extent) for £153,500—of which latter sum, upon the faith of the Government pledge, they have paid £15,000 as a deposit. The total space thus secured by them is about 70 acres, at a total cost of £213,500. The Government stands pledged to go halves in an outlay of £300,000 for land, so that nearly £100,000 remains as yet unappropriated. This sum, it is right to notice, however, the Commissioners do not consider adequate to the requirements of the case; for, in a subsequent passage of their Report, they recommend a further purchase of neighbouring ground, making, with that already purchased, about 150 acres: so that the total cost of the land alone whereon to establish the projected institution, may be set down in round numbers at £500,000, of which the Commissioners will pay £150,000.

With regard to the apportionment of the land, the expenses of building, &c., the Commissioners do not define anything at present; they vaguely suggest, however, that they look for the collection of the necessary funds to that old and truly British resource—"voluntary contributions."

We propose to trust (they say) for the carrying out of our plan to the same principles which alone have rendered the execution of so large an undertaking as the Exhibition of 1851 possible within so limited a time, viz. the ending room and system, and leaving it to the voluntary efforts of individuals, corporations, and authorities, to carry out the promotion of the different interests with which they



are themselves connected, on which they are dependent, and of which they are therefore, the best guardians and judges.

Now, without for the present going into an examination of the abstract merits of the scheme itself, in which we see many points open to contention, we must say at once that its financial prospects, as defined in the above passage, are not such as to give earnest of success. We can hardly believe that, in absence of some more definite and tangible security, the House of Commons would consent to make a preliminary advance of £350,000. It would be vain and useless to disguise the difficulties of a case like this, and the complexion which it must naturally wear in the sight of a plain-going public. It would be affectation to overlook the fact—which is the very essence of the whole proceeding—that a commission specially appointed for a specific object, long completely carried out, now seek to be created a permanent commission, with enormously extended powers, influence, and patronage; and with a trust capital augmented out of the public funds, in the very first instance, from £150,000 to £500,000. This is a position suggestive of jealous comment; but we shall indulge in none, preferring to leave the matter in the meantime to the House of Commons.

## WELLINGTON DOUBLE NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—Fearing that an imposition has been put upon the public by the vendors of your interesting paper for the last two weeks, by demanding the increased price of 1s. 6d., and in many instances 2s., for each Double Number, the reason assigned being that the extra charge had been made at your office to themselves, I take the liberty of informing you thereof, and asking if such be the fact or not? I am led to doubt this statement from seeing the usual price marked in the title-page as hitherto.

You will, of course, understand that I do not question whether the Double Number be really worth the money. I have paid it myself readily rather than go without one.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. F. G.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—We publish the above letter—one of many that have reached us upon the same subject—in order to state emphatically, for the benefit of our subscribers generally, that no extra charge is made to the trade for our Double Numbers. If our friends and subscribers do not receive copies for One Shilling, it is a matter that entirely rests with the news-agents from whom they receive their supplies.]

## POSTSCRIPT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday the Earl of Clancarty and the Earl of Bradford took the oaths and their seats as members of that House.

**IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION.**—The Earl of CLANCARTY having referred to a petition presented in the early part of the week, by the Earl of Clarendon, purporting to come from certain Presbyterian clergymen in the north of Ireland, who expressed their approval of the national system of education in Ireland, and prayed that no alteration might be made in that system, said he regretted to hear the noble Earl at the head of the Government say that there was no intention on the part of her Majesty's Ministers to make any alteration in that scheme. He wished to ask the noble Earl whether he would have any objection to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the working of the system, with the view of making such amendments in it as would be found, upon inquiry, to be advantageous, and such as would render national education in Ireland more in harmony with the existence of the Church established in Ireland? He believed that at least four-fifths of the clergy of the Established Church were disinclined to co-operate in the system.—The Earl of DEBY repeated the observations he made, in reply to the petition presented on the same subject the other evening; namely, that it was not the intention of the Government to make any alteration in the system. He, however, would have no objection to the appointment of a committee of inquiry upon the subject, for he thought much advantage would arise from a general knowledge of all the facts connected with the scheme.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker sat at four o'clock on Friday, soon after which the House became unusually crowded.

**CASE OF LEOPOLD DE ROSE.**—In reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. WALPOLE said it was the intention of the Government to discharge from custody Leopold de Rose, a Polish officer, who was imprisoned in Winchester gaol, at the instance of Captain C. B. Hamilton, R.N.

**CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.**—In reply to Sir William Molesworth, Sir JOHN PARSONS said it was not the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to enable the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves.

### THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the question that the House go into Committee of Ways and Means, rose to make his Financial Statement to the House. It would be for the House to say whether they could not adopt an improved financial system, and likewise to consider whether they could not deal with other matters which were of an important nature not properly belonging to finance. Under these circumstances, and considering that two-thirds only of the financial year had expired, he hoped he might be excused from deviating from the usual course. After the result of the last general election he should not hesitate to acknowledge that the unrestricted system of competition had been established, and it, therefore, became the duty of the Government to review the whole of the fiscal system. He also thought that it was the duty of the Government to consider what were the grievances of those connected with the landed interest, and what the complaints made by them were. He thought it was his duty to take the earliest opportunity of investigating the complaints and claims of the shipping, sugar, and agricultural interests. The agricultural interest complained that they were subject to peculiar burdens; and if they came to an understanding on that point, they would be able to take a comprehensive view of their condition on sound and beneficial financial basis. He would then first proceed to consider the claims of the shipping interest. Nothing could be more unwise or injurious than that considerable classes of the community should labour under the impression that they were subjected to grievances and burdens from which other classes of the community were free. The Government, after careful consideration, thought the shipping interest was subject to burdens, and were bound by restrictions which impeded the prosperity of that interest. It was, therefore, their duty to see if they could alleviate the burdens of that class of the community. The shipping interest complained of their being subject to the vexation of light dues and passing tolls. They also complained of the system of impressment—they complained of the system of salvage and anchorage; and also as to the restrictions as to how the vessels were manned, besides minor complaints. All of them of great weight and importance. Now they had considered, that, with respect to the light dues, the complaints of the shipping interest were founded in fact. The Government thought the shipping interest should not be subjected to the payment of private lights, nor be obliged to pay for the charter of the Corporation of the Trinity House; and they would therefore confine the charge to the benefit which the ship receives from the light-house, and relieve the ship from private lights, the Trinity Corporation, and all passing tolls. The consequence of the alteration would be an expense to the country of £100,000 a year; but that relief the shipping interest had a right to look for. The next subject was that of pilotage. That question was a very complicated one; but he would not enter into all the anomalies of that question. It was enough for him to develop the policy of the Government on the subject. It was the intention of the Government to propose the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the whole system of pilotage and ballasting. They all knew that some of the crew of a vessel on a foreign station were taken from the ship and impressed in the navy. He desired to do nothing to affect the efficiency of the Royal navy; but they proposed to enact that a seaman quitting the mercantile marine for the Royal navy should not have his wages until the rest of the crew had been paid off. They proposed further that the Royal navy getting the benefit of the crew of a merchant ship, the country should compensate the owners of such ship. The next question was that of salvage; and, with respect to that question, he thought it unnecessary to enter into details. He wished to throw no discredit on the navy, for he believed a humanising principle was maintained in it; but still instances of oppression would and did occur. There was no doubt that the mercantile marine had not been treated with the consideration which it should be by a commercial people. At this moment there was a system in reference to salvage which was highly objectionable; and the Government thought, therefore, that the system of salvage should entirely cease. It was not necessary for him to say much as to anchorage. They proposed to abolish that system altogether, and that the navy should not have in that respect any advantage over the mercantile marine. That led him to the point of manning the navy and the mercantile marine. The Government trusted that in due time they would be enabled to submit to the House a measure with reference to an improved system of manning the Royal navy. The time had arrived when that became essential. (Cheers.) There was no reason why they should apply a different system of manning the Royal navy to that of manning the commercial marine. (Cheers.) On that subject the Government would submit a plan to the House which he hoped would give general satisfaction. He had now touched on all the points connected with the shipping interest, except bills of lading and other documents requiring stamps, and as to them he did not then intend to treat of

that subject; but the country might be assured that the Government would deal with it. With respect to the light dues, they proposed to terminate them by the paying of £100,000 annually out of the Consolidated Fund, and they proposed that all the other subjects of complaint on the part of the navy should be submitted to a committee of the House of Commons. He would next consider the claims of the sugar-producing colonies. They must forget that sugar was the battle-field of party before now, and treat the question with respect to the present, and not the past. They must forget that great bitterness of legislation had taken place on this subject, and see what they could now do for the colonies. He sympathised with the West India interest—an interest which had suffered greatly, and, in his opinion, unnecessarily. He believed it had been unwisely and unjustly treated. He had to consider then the question of raising the duty on foreign sugar, or of lowering the duty on colonial sugar. The present Parliament had been selected on the principle of unrestricted competition. He had, before he came to a decision, to consider the state of the market, and to see whether there was an impossibility of competition between the foreign and the colonial sugar. In 1851 there were sent from the West Indies 2,251,000 cwt. and in 1852, 2,940,000; from the Mauritius in 1851, 804,000, and in 1852, 976,000. From the East Indies in 1851 there were 1,037,000, and in 1852, 1,300,000; while from their other united colonies there were in 1851, 4,940,000, and in 1852, 5,373,000: showing an increase in the British production beyond the increase of the foreign produce. Under such circumstances he could not propose or recommend a differential duty, even if he were called a renegade and a traitor (cheers and laughter). Then they were asked to guarantee a loan to the sugar-producing colonies. The Government had not been slow in that respect. Attention had been paid to Chinese emigration to the West Indies, and the Government had established a system by which the labour market of the West Indies could be supplied from China, and three ships had already been sent on that mission. When, therefore, he was asked to guarantee loans, he felt bound to ask himself whether, under such circumstances, Parliament would be justified in guaranteeing loans under such a state of affairs. He considered that, under all the circumstances, the colonial sugar had a fair field for competition against the foreign sugar. He had now to refer to the local taxation of the country. It was unnecessary for him to show that a portion of the taxation of the country was not on property, but on a portion of that property. But a portion of the property of the country complained of the taxation for the poor in reference to the land. He thought the agricultural interest had made out a good case in that respect, and it was the duty of the House to see how they could relieve that interest with regard to its local taxation. Those taxations were threefold. The first was the highway rate, the second was the county rate, and the third was the rate for the poor. The highway rate had undergone great consideration by a committee of the House, and would, he believed, be adopted. With respect to the county rate, the Government had no objection to the representative principle with regard to the management of that rate. But at the same time there was a portion of it which related to trials and so forth, which it would not, perhaps, be judicious to leave to the representative system. The time would come, and come shortly, when the House would have to deal with the whole of that question. (Loud cheers.) The county-rate amounted to £800,000, and he wished to know what they were to do to reduce it? Supposing they reduced it to one-half, it would only be a reduction of 14d. in the pound. He was not, therefore, prepared to reduce the county-rate. They then came to the poor-rates. In the first place, they must remember that a rent-charge had taken place as to the poor-rate since 1849, when he had brought the subject before the House. Since 1849, there had been a reduction, up to the last return, of 25 per cent. He wished to impress on the House in 1849 the gradual diminution of the poor-rates; and that diminution which he had expected and recommended in 1849 had taken place. In 1849, when he made his motion, the expenditure for the poor was £6,180,000; whereas in 1851, the last return on the table of the House was £4,962,000. (Cheers.) He did not, however, think that was attributable to recent legislation.—(Cheers.)—and they ought to remember that in 1846 it was less than £4,962,000. (Cheers.) He thought the triumph of Free Trade was an obsolete triumph (Cheers and laughter). But he was sorry to find that the poor-law returns for 1852 did not show a corresponding diminution on the rates for the poor. In 1852 the sum was £4,894,000, and at Michaelmas, 1852, the rates amounted to £2,432,000 for the quarter, showing that recent legislation had not lessened the poor-rates. But while he said that, he could not disguise from himself that there were causes in operation which would speedily arrest the progress of the increase of the poor-rates. Looking at the system at present established, he must say that he was not prepared to change the present mode of the local taxation of the country. They were now considering the financial policy of the country under its altered circumstances. If unrestricted competition was to be allowed, they had to consider the claims of agricultural interest. Now that the principle of unrestricted competition had been established, he had to look what measures were to be adopted to meet the change. It appeared to him that, under the new system, those articles of necessity should be made more accessible to the community. It is the boast of the gentlemen opposite, that they had given cheap bread to the community; but he thought that with that they ought to give cheap sustenance to the community, and more especially to the agricultural classes. The House would not, therefore, be surprised that the Government was prepared to deal with the Malt-tax. That was a prime necessary of life, and subject to a very high tax. Although it was a tax affecting the consumer, it most materially effected the agricultural interest. The Malt-tax had assumed a new aspect since the repeal of the Corn-laws, and the repeal of the one was inevitable after the repeal of the other. (Cheers.) The present duty on malt was 2s. 7½d. and five per cent. on the bushel. The consumption in 1849 was 33,893,500; in 1850, 40,744,000; and in 1851, 40,337,000 bushels. Under the circumstances, it was the opinion of the Government that the duty should be reduced to one-half. The present duty was £5,000,000, and they proposed to reduce the amount by one-half. They proposed, therefore, to have a uniform duty of 1s. 3½d. on barley, and to take away the drawback duty on malt in Scotland. They proposed that on the 10th of October next the Malt Duty should be reduced one-half. On that day they proposed to take the stock on hand in the country, and a drawback allowed on it. He would next deal with an article as popular as malt, and subject to a much heavier tax. He recommended to the House the repeal of the Tea Duties. The subject was one of paramount interest in the country. They now imported more than 70,000,000 lbs. of tea per annum, and the supply did not appear to be limited, for before the charter of the East India Company was altered, the importation did not exceed 30,000,000 lbs. The Government had consulted men who had great experience in such matters. In considering this subject, it was impossible for the Government to shut their eyes to the consumption of sugar, and they found that that consumption had rapidly increased likewise. In dealing with teas they found it would be injudicious to make any difference between black and green, or any other description of teas. The present duty on tea was 2s. 4½d. and they proposed that they should reduce the duty to 1s. per lb. (great cheering), and he proposed the reduction should gradually take place in six years—4d. for the first year, and 2d. a year for every subsequent one of the six years. He also proposed to reduce the war-duty on hops, which was in fact, a reduction of one-half the present duties. They adopted as a principle that the taxation of the country should be raised on the consuming power of the people. But he would not deal with the consuming power of the people in a state of rapid reduction. He had no hesitation in saying that there was not the slightest foundation for such a statement. That notion was founded on what was called emigration. No doubt there was a great emigration from the country, and greater than the number of births; but he found that in 1850 the number of emigrants were 300,000; in 1851, 335,000; and for three-fourths of the year 1852, 332,000. There was, therefore, no conclusive evidence of diminished population. But it should be remembered that the terms applied to England the consuming country. He did not view that emigration as tending to decrease the consuming power of England, but the contrary; for every English colonist increased their power of consumption; and even in the case of Ireland, he was obliged to come to the same conclusion. A few years ago they had in Ireland upwards of 2,000,000 of paupers, living in hovels; and they had now got rid, in a great measure, of that population, and a consuming population was springing up. (Cheers.) The consuming power of the country was the question of the day. They had lost a million and a half of people in Ireland, and yet the revenue increased—even in Ireland. The consuming power of a people did not depend upon their number, but on their condition. (Cheers.) Emigration, instead of being a source of alarm, was a source of consolation, leaving those which remained in the country capable of greater consuming power. But there was much apprehension as to the rise of wages. He believed there was a rise, and he believed that would increase the consuming power. It had been said that the discovery of gold had not given an impulse to commerce. That was a false position. For that discovery had given a great impetus to commerce and manufactures in this country (great cheering). Would the present rate of interest last? He believed that it would, and that this country would rise in prosperity such as no country ever enjoyed before. By the measures which he had sketched out, there would be a reduction of the revenue of from three to four millions sterling, being about two millions on the malt duties, the tea duties £400,000, and the hop duties £300,000. Under these circumstances, it would become the duty of the House to deal with the Property and Income Tax, which amounted to about £5,000,000. Then came the question of direct and indirect taxation. If they were to have direct taxation, they must not have it on a limited scale, for such a principle would be unjust. The system of direct taxation should be as general as the system of indirect taxation. Now he thought Ireland should not be exempted from the Income and Property Tax. (Great cheering.) The state of Ireland was not now without any hope; for he held in his hand a statement which showed that Ireland was in a greatly improved condition. In 1850, the Poor-law charges were £1,320,000; in 1851, £1,290,000; and in 1852, £855,000: showing a great decrease. The position of the people of Ireland was greatly improved. He did not wish to treat that country harshly; but when he laid his new schedule before the House, he would recommend them to extend the Income-tax to Ireland, as far as concerned funded property and salaries. (Great cheering.) It was the intention of the Government to consider the Consolidated Annuities with respect to Ireland, and he would submit certain resolutions on that subject. He wished that direct taxation should be applied in the same way as indirect taxation. But there was another difference with respect to this subject—that was as to settled incomes and precarious incomes. Notwithstanding the remission of taxation which had been recommended by the Government, it was not their intention to recommend any increase of any schedule of the Income-tax. He would first state the exemptions which they recommended. They recommended that the tax on all industrial incomes should commence at £100 a year; on incomes arising from property, they took the point of exemption at £50 a year. On schedule A he proposed that there should be 7d. in the pound, and that B, C, and D should be taken at 5½d. With respect to Schedule D, which affected the farmers

they would take the profits of the farmers at one-third instead of one-half. He estimated the revenue to be derived under property and income, therefore, as £746,000 for schedule A at sevenpence per pound. The incomes from schedules B, C, and D, at £1,162,000; and from schedule E, under its amended form, at £248,000; making together £4,960,000 odd. He proposed to alter the scale for clergymen of the Church of England at £100. He thought that by the alterations proposed, there would be arising from the Property and Income-tax £5,361,000. He expected from Ireland the modest sum of £50,000—(laughter)—making altogether £5,411,000. Upon the whole he expected that the revenue would not be less from property and income than at present. (Cheers.) They proposed an increase of the estimates, which would raise the question of peace or war. When they came into office they found the estimates prepared by the late Government had nothing to do with peace or war; but the subject was one which could not but engage the attention of Government. Attention had been drawn to the question of the national defences by the then highest living authority in the land. There was a conviction that the national defences were not in a proper state, although all the predominant tendencies of the present age were in favour of peace, and he believed that the measures of the Government would tend to that desirable object. They thought it was their duty to place the navy of England in the position in which all Englishmen wished to see it. (Cheers.) The Government had, therefore, taken those steps to perfect the national defences, and, for that purpose, a supplemental estimate was necessary, which would amount to about £600,000. He was happy to say that the state of the revenue was very prosperous. He had calculated that there would have been an increase in the revenue to the extent of £660,000. He expected there would be a diminution of the Customs to the extent of about £100,000. He had expected an advance on the Excise of £90,000. He estimated the stamps at the same as last year, but he was happy to say there was an increase of £300,000. He expected a loss of £150,000 on the Property-tax; but there was an increase of £187,000. He might say that there would be an increase of £800,000 on the inland revenue. He had estimated generally an increase of £400,000, but he thought they might safely take the increase at £1,000,000, and the vote for the increased expenditure would come from that surplus. The Government expected to be able to reduce the general expenditure of the country. It was the determination of the Government to effect administrative reform. It was their intention to bring forward a measure to bring the whole of the revenues of the country under the control of Parliament. After all the reductions, he expected to have a surplus of £1,350,000; and he hoped he would never have another vote to propose with respect to the Kaffir war. For 1853-54, he thought his surplus would be about £1,600,000. The right honourable gentleman then stated that it became necessary—as the reductions he contemplated would cost the revenue a loss of £2,100,000—to find ways and means to supply it. This he proposed accomplishing by means of the surplus of £1,350,000, which he had adverted to, and in addition to other sources, by an adjustment of the House-tax, so as to apply it to all houses of the value of £10 per annum. He also thought they ought to increase the rate for private houses to 1s. 6d. in the pound, and for shops to 1s. This would enable him to effect all the reductions which he contemplated, and would still leave the finances of the country in a sound position.

The right hon. gentleman, after a speech occupying five hours and a quarter, resumed his seat amidst much cheering.

In reply to Lord John Russell, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed that his resolutions should be affirmed on that day week, and measures founded on them would be brought in immediately. On Friday next he would, therefore, move a resolution that the House-tax should be re-adjusted, and the Tea Duties reduced.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE BUDGET

Introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, December 3rd.

#### TAXES PROPOSED TO BE REDUCED.

Light Dues now paid by the merchant-service to the extent of £100,000 annually.  
Malt-tax reduced one-half: present tax, 2s. 7½d. per bushel. The reduction to commence from October 10th, 1853.  
Duty on Tea to 2s. 0d. per lb.; and gradually to be reduced to 1s. in six years. Present tax, 2s. 4½d. per lb.  
Hop Duty reduced one-half.  
Income-tax on precarious incomes to be 5½d. in the £1, commencing at £100 per annum.  
Property-tax, 7d. in the £1, commencing at £50 per annum.  
Farmers' Income-tax to be reckoned at one-third their rental, instead of one-half, as at present.

#### TAX PROPOSED TO BE INCREASED.

Houses, at a yearly rental of £10 and upwards, to pay 1s. 6d. in the £1.  
Warehouses, £10 and upwards, to pay 1s. in the £1. Present tax on dwelling-houses, 9d. in the £1; and on shops, 6d. in the £1; for £20 yearly rental and upwards.  
Income-tax, on funded property and salaries, to be extended to Ireland.

**ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—On Thursday evening, as the express up-train, which leaves Liverpool at 5.15 P.M., was passing Hayton, the engine and tender, owing to a sudden slip in the earthwork, arising from the late heavy rains, ran off the embankment, when the engine-driver and stoker were killed on the spot, although the passengers escaped comparatively uninjured.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### THE NEW EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

On Thursday, at ten o'clock A.M., the proclamation of the Empire was made at the Hôtel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine, who was surrounded by the Municipal Council, and attended by a body of troops and the National Guards. The weather was cold, wet, and miserable, which detracted considerably from the excitement that would otherwise have been manifested among the mass of the people collected together to witness the ceremony; but at the close of it shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" resounded on all sides. At a little before one o'clock Louis Napoleon made his first public entrance into Paris as Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, attended by a brilliant staff, and accompanied by all his Ministers of State. An immense force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery surrounded his Imperial Majesty. Cannon was fired off from the Invalides and Mount Valerien to announce the event. Cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" were everywhere heard. As the Emperor entered the garden of the Tuileries, the shouts were renewed. Upon reaching the grand staircase he was warmly congratulated by the different members of his family, and other personal friends, who had assembled on the occasion. The Emperor shortly afterwards appeared on the balcony, accompanied by his uncle Jerome, Princess Mathilde, and other ladies. On the left of the balcony stood Abdel-Kader and his suite, who seemed to look on with feelings of intense interest and admiration. The crowd below was immense, who repeatedly raised the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" which was as frequently most respectfully acknowledged by the Emperor, who then withdrew from the window, and the people quietly dispersed. The theatres and other public buildings were magnificently illuminated in the evening.

Handel's "Messiah" was creditably performed on Monday evening, by the Surrey Harmonic Society, at St. George's school-room, Southwark, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Cayley.

A funeral pageant in honour of the late Secretary, the Hon. Daniel Webster, took place in New York on the 16th ult.

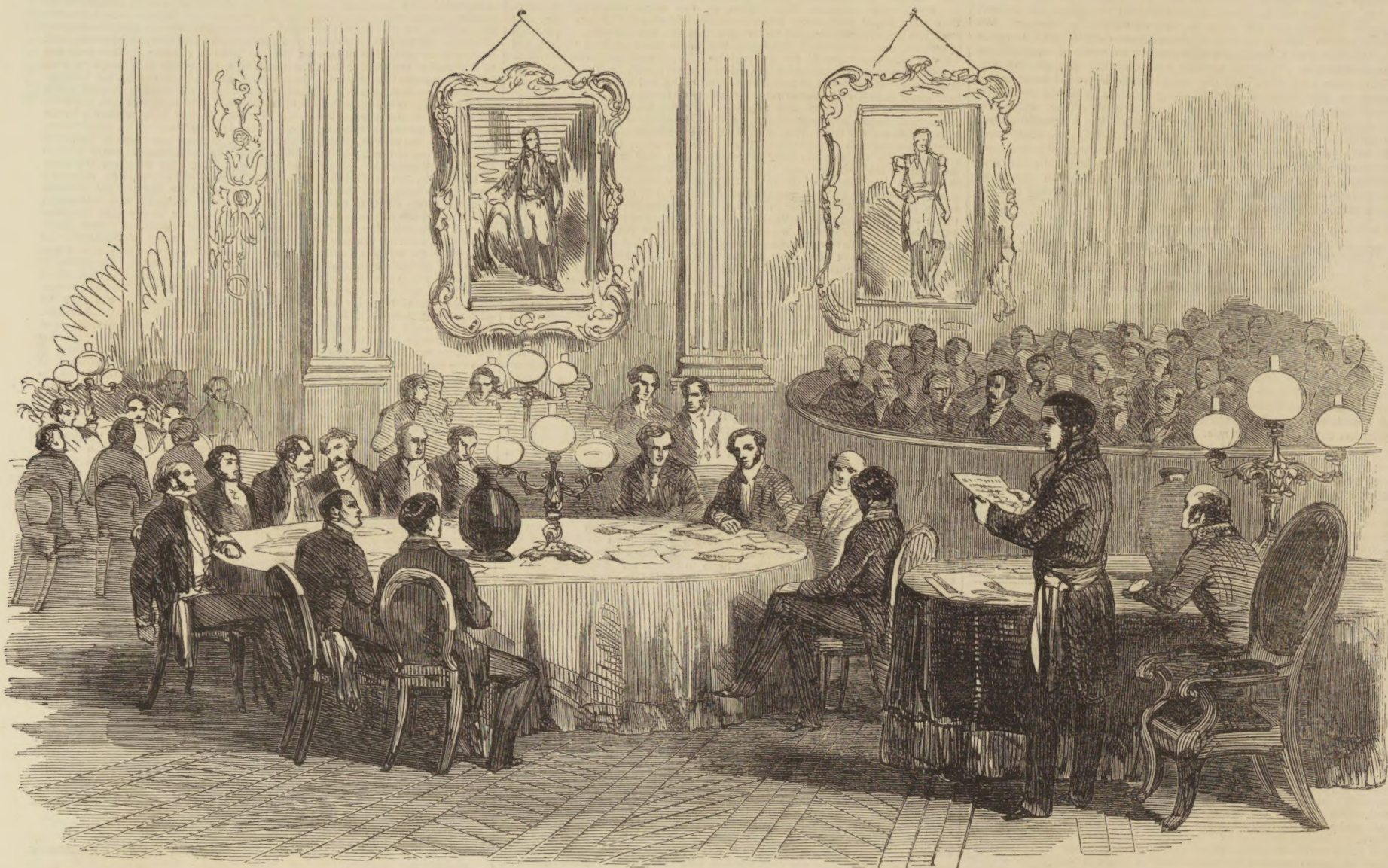
Last month, 36 ships left Liverpool for America and Australia, having on board a total number of 12,188 souls.

Since the year 1801, no less than 17,120 Acts of Parliament have been passed.

### THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

THURSDAY week, the 25th ult., being the day fixed by M. Berger, the Prefect, for proclaiming officially the results of the ballot throughout the department of the Seine, the mayors of the various communes began to arrive at the Hôtel de Ville shortly after nine o'clock. Many of them appeared in official costume—cocked hat, dress coat embroidered with silver lace, and sword at their side, and all wearing the more indispensable insignia of office—the tricoloured scarf. The magnificent Salle St. Jean was prepared for their reception, with seats and tables; a portion was reserved for the friends of the Prefect, who were admitted by tickets; but the remainder of the hall was thrown open to the public. The Prefect made his appearance at half-past nine o'clock, and took his seat with his assistants on a raised platform. The mayors of Paris were then called in turn to produce their lists, which were severally read aloud by one of the officers. The mayors of the different communes in the department of the Seine were similarly called in alphabetical order. When the returns were all read, the Prefect rose, and, in a short address, thanked the mayors for their exertions during the election. The few words he said were delivered with much energy. He told them that the Government was indebted in a great measure to their zeal and





M. BERGER, PREFECT OF THE SEINE, PROCLAIMING THE VOTES FOR THE EMPIRE TO THE MAYORS OF THE ARRONDISSEMENTS.

activity for its success. The Mayors replied to the compliment by waving their hats, and loudly shouting "Vive l'Empereur." The Prefect then withdrew, with the Council, to add up the several lists. He returned in about twenty minutes, and proclaimed that the number of the Ayes was 210,658—the Noes, 54,753. The meeting then separated. Outside the Hôtel de Ville, and contrary to the custom observed on all previous occasions, there were no troops; indeed, an absence of military display has been observed throughout the whole of the proceedings. On the occasion of the proclamation of the ballot on the last plebiscite, a battalion of infantry was stationed in front of the Hôtel de Ville to keep order, but in the present instance no such precaution was adopted. It was observed that the artillerymen belonging to the battery of guns placed in the Hôtel de Ville in the year 1848 were sauntering about, while the guns themselves were under the charge of the ordinary sentinels in the back court.

As if to mark more strongly the important change in the form of the Government of France, a most unusual elector has made his appearance, and claimed to exercise the franchise. This is no less a personage than Abd-el-Kader! The *Moniteur* says:—

The Emir Abd-el-Kader has desired to give a new proof of his gratitude and devotedness to the Prince. He has asked leave to take part in the vote for the re-establishment of the Empire, and has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Amboise:—

"Infinite praise to God for His infinite grace! To the first magistrates of the town, Trouvé, Mayor of Amboise, salutation! The Emir Sid el Hadj Abd-el-Kader has the honour of asking leave to exercise the right of the citizens of France for the nomination of the Sultan, for we ought at present to regard ourselves as Frenchmen, from the friendship and affection which are manifested towards us. Our children have seen the day in France, and your daughters have suckled them: our companions, deceased in your country, repose among you; and the Sultan—just among the just, and generous among the generous—has placed us among the number of his children and of his soldiers, desiring to return to me a sword with his imperial hands. May God be propitious to the Prince, and long continue his power, his grandeur, and his glory! Amen! Written this 9th Day of Dafar, 1269. S'Hamy (Khalifa), by

order of Sid el Hadj Abd-el-Kader, May God be our aid and direct us in the way of good by His grace and protection. Amen!"

The Mayor of Amboise complied with the wish thus expressed, and received the Emir's vote, and that of his officers, in a special urn.

The *Patrie* gives the following as the last returns of the votes on the plebiscite:—

	Yes.	No.
For the 86 Departments .. .. .	7,465,160	237,066
Army .. .. .	234,860	8,456
Navy .. .. .	47,716	2,020
Civil population of Algiers .. .. .	5,167	721
	7,752,903	248,263

To complete the returns, there are only wanting the votes of a few communes in eight departments, those of the army of Italy and the army of Algeria, and the votes of the civil populations of the provinces of Constantina and Oran.

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ABD-EL-KADER VOTING FOR THE FRENCH EMPIRE.





THE INUNDATION AT OXFORD.—(SEE PAGE 500.)



HOUSE OF LORDS.

FREE TRADE.—On Thursday, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who had introduced the subject on Tuesday evening, said he should wish to see any Free-Trade resolution that might be brought forward supported by the unanimous, or nearly unanimous, vote of their Lordships. He thought it would be of great advantage that the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons should also be adopted by their Lordships. On conferring, however, with the noble Earl at the head of the Government, and finding that the noble Earl had approved rather of words which he himself had drawn up as the draft of a resolution, he (the Marquis of Clanricarde) would not give their Lordships the trouble of dividing or of entering into a warm discussion on the subject, but would adopt the form of words suggested by the noble Earl—inasmuch as he thought that, while fully recognising the principle of the Free-Trade policy as the basis of their future commercial legislation, they would at the same time secure that unanimity upon the subject which they so much desired. He therefore gave notice of his intention on Monday next to move the following resolution:—"That this House thankfully acknowledges the general prosperity; and, deeply sensible of the evils attendant upon frequent changes in the financial policy of the country, adheres to the commercial system recently established, and would view with regret any renewed attempt to disturb its operations or to impede its progress."—The Earl of DEARBY expressed his satisfaction at the calm and temperate manner with which the noble Marquis had treated the subject. He concurred with the noble Marquis in thinking that the question ought to be settled in that House by a formal resolution which should be so worded as to lead to the least possible chance of a conflict of opinions. He was also of opinion that the resolution should be such as would recognise their firm adherence to the principles of Free Trade as the future policy of the country. Such a resolution, he was bound to say, would be in accordance with the general opinion of the country.

On Monday Sir A. Cockburn brought this matter before the House. The facts of the case, he said were these—At the last election for Derby Mr. Bass and Mr. Heyworth, who represented the Liberal interest, were opposed by Mr. Horsfall on the Conservative interest. Previously to the election Mr. Horsfall had been a stranger to the borough, except in so far as that he had married into a family several members of which were established there. One of Mr. Horsfall's relations by marriage was a solicitor, another was a wine-merchant, and a third carried on extensive lead works in the town. In the house of one of these gentlemen, (Mr. Cox), Mr. Horsfall was a guest during the election. Up to that period Derby had always been considered one of the strongholds of the Liberal party; but shortly before the election there was a report spread that a different result would now probably be realised, and among the partisans on the Conservative side it was said that money would not be wanting to secure that object. The sequel showed that this report was not without foundation. Information was conveyed to Mr. Moss, chairman of Messrs. Bass and Heyworth's committee, that bribery was going on, and that information enabled him to trace the proceedings, and to expose them to public observation. This primary information came from a tainted and suspected source, and was only valuable to the extent to which it had been authenticated by the result. The circumstances occurred thus. There was an attorney living in Derby, of the name of Flewker, who had been leading agent on the Conservative side. At the period of the last election, he had been greatly disappointed with the parties for whom he had formerly acted. That discontent arose in the following manner. Having been the agent in 1847 for the Conservative candidate, he presented a petition against the return of Messrs. Strutt and Gore, and succeeded in getting them unseated. By these proceedings he found himself out of pocket £700 or £800. He applied to his friends in the borough to reimburse him to that amount; but he never got back one shilling of the money. Nothing made a man so sore as losing his money; so, on being applied to at the last election on to act for Mr. Horsfall, he declined to do so, and said he would take no part in the election. Mr. Flewker continued in this state of mind, when Mr. Radford, also an attorney, made a last effort to secure his services, and at length he (Mr. Flewker) consented to act. Mr. Radford then told him that preparations had been made to carry the election by money—that a stranger was in the town "to do the thing"—that he was at the County Tavern—and that he (Flewker) was to go to the tavern, and ascertain whether the stranger's arrangements were sufficient. Mr. Radford told him that access to the man would be difficult, and he handed him a card—the hon. and learned gentleman held up a card)—which he was to show to the landlord of the tavern, telling him that he came from Mr. Radford, that he might thus be known to be a confidential person. The name "Mr. T. Morgan, Chester," was inscribed on the card. Mr. Flewker accordingly proceeded to the County Tavern, where he saw a man in a private room. This was a stranger to him, and he showed him the card which bore upon it the man's own name, "T. Morgan." During the interview some allusion was made to his coming from Chester, and Morgan said, "I don't come from Chester—I come from Shrewsbury, and Mr. Frail sent me." Mr. Flewker then asked whether he had any letter from Mr. Frail, and he replied, "I have no letter by me of Mr. Frail's, but I have another letter." He then took a letter from his pocket, and as soon as Mr. Flewker saw the writing he knew it at once to be the writing of Major Beresford, and he exclaimed, "Dear me! this is the writing of Major Beresford; I know it very well." Morgan then told him how he intended to conduct the business. Mr. Flewker, having ascertained that the arrangements were sufficient, went back to Mr. Radford, and observed that Morgan had not come from Chester, but from Shrewsbury. To this observation Mr. Radford replied, "Never mind; he is to have £100 for doing the job." Mr. Radford then asked Mr. Flewker to go to Nottingham, for a purpose he would state. There was at Nottingham a man named Hibbert, who had at his command an organised body of men, who looked to him for pay, and took their orders from him alone. This Mr. Hibbert and his band transacted many delicate transactions at elections. An attorney named Huish was one of the agents of Mr. Horsfall, at Derby. This Mr. Huish had sent a man named Simpson, an inhabitant of Derby, to an attorney at Nottingham, requesting him to secure the services of Hibbert and his men. This gentleman, hearing what was doing at Derby, thought it better not to have anything to do with the election. Mr. Huish then wrote to Hibbert to come to Derby, and bring his men with him. Hibbert declined to comply with this request, having had a previous misunderstanding with Huish. Mr. Radford, under these circumstances, asked Mr. Flewker to go over to Nottingham, and bring back Huish and his men. Mr. Flewker accordingly went over to Nottingham, and there saw Hibbert, who told him that he had received a letter from Huish, but that he would not go over to Derby at his bidding, as he had no confidence in him. He, however, stated that he was willing to go to Derby and take his men, if Flewker would promise to pay him. He stated at the same time that it would not be possible for him to go to Derby until the afternoon. Mr. Flewker, however, during his stay at Nottingham, saw a person named Cox, to whom he told his business. Mr. Cox happened to be a zealous partisan of the Liberal interest, so he went immediately to Mr. Enfield, the town-clerk of Nottingham, and got a letter of introduction to Mr. Moss, the chairman of Messrs. Bass and Heyworth's committee, to whom he communicated the facts he had learned. He afterwards remained at Derby. In the meantime Flewker returned to Derby with Hibbert and his men, and found that Mr. Radford had gone to Mr. Cox, in company with a castle-dealer named Lund. He followed him to Mr. Cox's, and there told him that he had brought Hibbert and his men. Radford told him that he would provide for the men, but that he was told there was a house exactly opposite the County Tavern from which all that went forward in that place might be watched, and that it would be well to go to the County Tavern and see that proper measures had been taken to prevent observation. Mr. Flewker accordingly went to the County Tavern, and overtook Lund on the way. He (Flewker) proceeded to Morgan's room, and while there, Lund came in and said he had a private matter to speak to Morgan upon. Flewker then left the room, and Lund went into the room and told Morgan that he had brought him the men. A conversation then ensued with reference to the house opposite, and

rate or tax called ministers' money, in Ireland, with the view to repeal so much thereof as relates to the said rate or tax; and, further, to take into consideration the Act 31 and 4th Will. 4, c. 37, called the "Church Temporalities Act," for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide thereby a substitute out of the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a provision for the Protestant ministers in certain corporate towns in Ireland, in lieu of the annual sums now received by them under and by virtue of the Act 17th and 18th Charles 2, c. 7th. This odious tax (said the hon. gentleman) amounted only to the paltry sum of £17,000 per annum, and it was collected entirely in the towns and cities—in Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Drogheda, and Kinsale while the corporate towns of the great Protestant province of Ulster contributed nothing whatever to the tax. The towns of Belfast, Enniskillen, Londonderry and Armagh—where the population were almost entirely Protestant—were entirely exempt; while the Roman Catholic towns he had mentioned were subjected to the impost. Another grievance connected with the subject was, that the rate was made under the old Act of Charles II., and not upon the existing

**THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE**—Sir DE L. EVANS obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the period for payment of rates and taxes for the elective franchise. The principle of the bill having been admitted by previous Parliaments, it was not necessary for him to discuss its details on the present stage and he would, therefore, postpone his statement to a subsequent stage.—Mr Secretary WALPOLE would not then offer any opposition to the introduction of the bill.—Mr T. DUNCOMBE protested against the bill, because it did not go far enough, and he thought that borough and county elections should be put on the same footing with respect to rating.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

AUGUSTA-ADA, COUNTESS OF LOVELACE.

THE Countess of Lovelace, "Ada," sole daughter of Byron's house and heart, died on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness of more than a year's duration, at the Earl's town residence, Great Cumberland-place. Her Ladyship was born 10th December, 1815, at Lord Byron's house, 122, Piccadilly, and was, at the period of her decease, in her 37th year, the same age at which her illustrious father died.

The name of Ada came into the Byron family through the marriage of Sir Richard Byron with Johanna, daughter of William de Colwyke, of Colwyke, Notts, from the ancient house of Dakenay, or Dakeyne. Sir Baldwin Dakenay (the first husband of Johanna de Huntingfield, the great-grandmother of Johanna de Colwyke, who wedded Byron) left an only daughter, who was named Ada. The descendants of the Dakenays, or Dakeynes, were subsequently seated in the counties of Derby, York, and Nottingham.

In a letter from Ravenna, dated October 8, 1820, the poet, Byron, thus refers to the word—"If you turn over the pages of the Huntingdon Peerage case you will learn how common was the name of Ada under the Plantagenets. I found it in my own pedigree in the reigns of John and Henry."

Lady Lovelace was only child of the poet, George Gordon Lord Byron, by Anne Isabella Noel, his wife (co-heir to the Barony of Wentworth), daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., and representative of the Lords Lovelace, of Hurley. She married July 8th, 1835, William Lord King, who was afterwards (in 1838) made an Earl, under a title (Lovelace) derived from his wife's ancestors. The issue of the marriage are two sons—Byron Noel Viscount Ockham, born in 1836, and Ralph Gordon Noel, and one daughter, Anne Isabella Noel.

EDWARD KNIGHT, ESQ., OF GODMERSHAM PARK, KENT, AND CHAWTON, HANTS.

THIS venerable and much-respected country gentleman died at his seat, Godmersham Park, in the 86th year of his age. The family of Knight is of high respectability in Hampshire: William Knight, of Chawton, in that county, was living about the middle of the 16th century. The late Thomas Knight, Esq. (whose father, Thomas Broadnax, Esq., had changed his name first to May and then to Knight, on succeeding to the estates of Godmersham and Chawton), died *sp.* in 1794, having devised his property to his cousin, Edward Austen, Esq., who adopted the testator's surname and arms, and was the gentleman whose death we record. He married, in 1791, Elizabeth, sister of the late Sir Brook Biddle, Bart., and had six sons and five daughters; the eldest of the former, Edward Knight, Esq., of Chawton House, being the success or to his father's estates. Miss Jane Austen, the accomplished novelist, author of "Emma," was the youngest sister of Mr. Knight, of Godmersham, the subject of this notice.

LOUISA, MARCHIONESS OF SLIGO.

THE death of Lady Sligo occurred on the 23d ult., at Westport House, county Mayo. Her Ladyship did not completed her 30th year, having been born Feb. 21, 1823. She was the second daughter of the present Viscount Strangford, and was married May 3, 1847, to the Marquis of Sligo, by whom she leaves an only child, Katharine-Philippa-Ellen, born April 25, 1850.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WEMYSS.

THIS distinguished officer expired on the 30th ult., at his residence, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, after a lingering and wasting illness of twelve months' duration. Prior to that, the gallant general, who was about sixty-two years of age, was in the enjoyment of robust health, and was remarkable for his commanding presence. His amiable disposition and great conversational powers rendered him the idol of the circle in which he moved.

Lieut.-General William Wemyss was the second son of Lieut.-General Wemyss, and great-grandson of James, fifth Earl of Wemyss; he was born in 1790. His military career extended over more than forty years. He took part in the Peninsular war, having been present at the engagement of Fuentes de Onore, on the 5th of May, 1811, for which he received the silver medal granted under the general order of the 1st of June, 1817. On the 10th of April, 1850, he was gazetted Colonel-in-Chief of the 93d Highlanders. For many years he had enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Queen and the Prince Consort. Soon after the marriage of her Majesty, General Wemyss was appointed Clerk-Marshal to Prince Albert, and in that capacity had the entire control and management of his Royal Highness's extensive equestrian and agricultural establishments. It was thus he became acquainted with all the leading agriculturists of the locality, with whom it was his great delight to associate. As a member, and occasional president of the Royal East Berks and Windsor Royal Associations, he was universally popular; while, as the master of Prince Albert's park of harriers, his fine flow of spirits in the field and sterling hunting qualifications, won for him the affectionate respect of both gentry and farmers.

General Wemyss married, in 1820, Lady Isabella Hay, eldest daughter of William, 16th Earl of Erroll, by whom he has had issue two sons, both in the British army, and a daughter.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.**—The annual meeting of the association for this object took place on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall; Douglass Jerrard in the chair. The large room was filled in every part. The chairman said, Mr. C. Knight in his "Struggles of a Book," has shown how a book had to wrestle with the Government; how the very best and noblest of books might get the worst of it, tripped up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Messrs. Chambers had also shown that a work popular y addressed to the people, a work which at once came out 30,000 strong, had, notwithstanding, been not strong enough to combat the taxes upon paper; having been written down by the Government. He said "written down by the Government," for it had been written down by the Excise-man. With respect to the stamp on newspapers, the railroads had, he thought, sufficiently shown, if it needed a further illustration, the injustice and absurdity of that tax. Why not tax barristers going the circuit? The advertisement tax, which the State demanded from every advertiser, man, woman, or child—for, if they would open their mouths in print, even wet-nurses and errand-boys must pay their 1s. 6d.—was a double tax. It was a tax upon industry and upon want. Consider, too, the anomalies and injustice of this tax. Why should their widely-circulated columns be taxed, when the widely-circulated omnibuses were allowed to run as free vehicles of intelligence? Why should the house of Messrs. Lancelotti and Co. advertise to every lady and gentleman in the "Atlas" or the "Favourite" that they continued to make their everlasting shirts at 30s. the half-dozen? Why should they be allowed to send forth their glad tidings for the benefit of the human race, without being called upon to pay a tax for such beneficence? Besides, almost everything was an advertisement. The tradesman's brass door-plate was an advertisement—"Smith, tailor," was an advertisement. It would be quite as good for the Chancellor of the Exchequer—just for once binding his mind to the consideration of brass—(Laughter)—to tax the brass plate of the tradesman, as well as the type of the printer.—Mr. Cobden, M.P., said there were three propositions before them—the paper duty, the advertisement duty, and the stamp duty on newspapers; all of which were most injudicious, and most intolerable burdens upon knowledge. The largest in amount was the paper duty; and yet he did not attach so much importance to that; but there was the advertisement duty, which was not less than £200,000. There was no political or party feeling involved in that tax; and it would not surprise him to find the Chancellor of the Exchequer dealing with it. Another burden was the stamp duty on newspapers; the amount was under £400,000. But the difficulty in this case was, that the resistance to the repeal of the tax was not in proportion to the amount of revenue raised by it. That tax was never imposed for the purposes of revenue; he doubted whether it was now maintained for revenue, and whether it was not intended to prevent the people from reading newspapers. Unless they took away the stamp on newspapers, they could never have a press applicable to the people at large. He asked that the public should have a free circulation of facts untaxed.—Mr. Milner Gibson, after stating that the society aimed at the abolition of the custom at present in force, calling upon newspaper proprietors to find surer for a large amount, said—he would now take the opportunity of calling the attention of the meeting to the position of the question. Mr. Charles Dickens, who had been proceeded against for publishing a monthly periodical, on the ground that it contained news, had obtained a favorable judgment; but the Board of Inland Revenue,

not being satisfied, had endeavoured to proceed by writ of error. It seemed, however, that they had now taken fright, and the Attorney-General had given notice of a bill to make a Parliamentary declaration as to what is a newspaper. Now, he (Mr. Gibson) proposed to volunteer his assistance. The authorities who had the management of the tax were profoundly ignorant of the meaning of the word "news." The secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue, when examined before the committee, said he considered the Queen's Speech to be news, but he did not think the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech was news. He said it was not so much of a State affair as the Queen's Speech. Now, he (Mr. Gibson) should have entertained quite a different opinion from the witness, for if there was anything in the world which never contained any news it was the Royal Speech. (Loud laughter and cheers.) The country was now about to receive a little news in the shape of a novel Budget, and he hoped the right honorable gentleman would include in his Budget the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. (Loud cheers.) Amongst the other speakers were Mr. Charles Knight, Dr. Watts, and Mr. Wilderspin.

**METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.**—Mr. Bazalgette has been appointed chief engineer to the Commission, in the room of the late Mr. Frank Forster. There were thirty-two replies received in answer to the Commissioners' advertisements to fill up the vacancy; from which four persons were selected as worthy of special consideration, viz. from Mr. Bazalgette, Mr. John Billing, Mr. Grantham, and Mr. Netherway.

**THROWING OPEN THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT.**—At a court of Aldermen held on Tuesday, Alderman Wire presented a report recommending that the court be thrown open to any one who "shall have been only admitted an attorney of one of the superior courts of law at Westminster, or who shall have been duly admitted a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery." Sir Robert Waller Carden presented a petition from George Thomas Robert Reynal and George Ashley, the two senior attorneys, stating that they were two of the attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court; that they purchased their offices; that to throw the court open would be to deprive them of their privileges; and that they would require compensation. On the motion of Sir R. W. Carden, the petition was referred to a committee, who might confer with the Common Council.

**THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL DINNER.**—The anniversary commemorative festival of the Scottish Hospital Society, which is remarkable, among other things, for commencing the "dinner season" at the London Tavern, was held on Tuesday (St. Andrew's Day). The company was unusually numerous; the stewards were plentiful beyond precedent; and the announcement that Lord John Russell would officiate as chairman, and that the Lord Advocate (Mr. Inglis) would act as vice-chairman, was considered as a guarantee that there would be a very brilliant reunion. The subscriptions amounted, in the course of the evening, to £760.

**THE METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.**—The House of Lords has ordered a bill to be printed, by which it is proposed, as a sanitary regulation, that Mr. Grant's invention to provide for the escape of foul air should be used in all buildings under the Metropolitan Buildings Acts. Hitherto the invention has not been generally applied.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 27—males, 855; females, 816; total, 1671. Deaths during the same period—males, 472; females, 475; total, 947. The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer last week was 29.369 in. The mean temperature was 45.7 deg., which is 2.3 deg. above the average. The mean daily temperature was highest on Sunday and Friday, when it rose to 50.8 deg. and 52 deg., or 7 deg. and 9 deg. above the average. The wind blew generally from the north in the beginning of the week, and from the south-west on Friday and Saturday.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**PROVINCIAL.**—The objection of inferior players to accept odds, or sufficient odds, from better ones, is a crying evil in the present day, and nowhere are its results so injurious as in country clubs. In London, there is such a choice of opponents, that a fine player will always find some one willing to play with him, at proper odds; but in a provincial town, where this silly objection prevails, he must be content to fight a protracted campaign, or play merely for the amusement and instruction of others. This must be remedied, or there will be no chess club in these clubs for advancement among chess-players.

**MEMORANDUM.**—We are glad to learn that our suggestion respecting a club medal has been received as favourable, and has worked so well in the Clubs mentioned. HAMPSHIRE HOG.—There is a Chess Society lately established at Southampton, which meets every Sunday and Friday evenings, at half-past six. Apply to the secretary, Mr. W. Sturand, No. 33, High-street.

**J. E. B. Woodford.**—They shall be examined; but you should be aware that "first attempts" are of no possible service to us. We want only the most finished productions, and these must be the result of years of practice. W. B. Lamberton; C. H. Lindfield—received with thanks. O. L. Kutherford, North Carolina.—The Problems shall have due attention, and be reported on next week.

**GRANDMASTER.**—See our notice to "Provincial"; where we have touched upon the subject of your letter. The absurd prejudice against asking odds is utterly destructive to all improvement. The best players we have ever known were those who, in their own game, most readily took large odds from their superiors in skill. We have not space now to enlarge upon this really important topic, but we shall make a point of returning to it shortly.

**J. M. of Shelburne, S.M.P. WILLIAM.** A Chess Friend.—Mate cannot be effected in Problem No. 461, under the stipulated number of moves. See our solution.

**APPEAL.**—The price of the "Sensation Chess-man" varies from £5 5s in ivory, to 2s in wood.

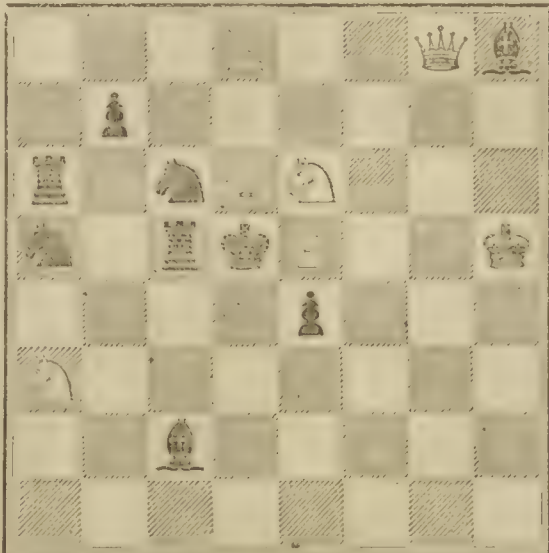
**J. H. of Bristol, P. A. M. TREMPER.**—Your problems are now under consideration. **READER.**—The beautiful set of pieces called the "Grandeur Chess-man," which were exhibited at the Crystal Palace, were carved and turned by night, the ivory-tuner, of Wallbrook. If we are rightly informed, they are about to be put up and sold for; but we must refer you for particulars to Mr. Knight himself.

**OXFORDSHIRE H. B. of Worcester.**—For every one of your "Pawns" which reaches his eighth square you can claim a Queen; and as many Queens as you can get, including the original one, you may have upon the board at the end of the game. **W. P. T.**—Subscription to the St. George's Chess Club, in Coventry-square, is three guineas per annum. Apply to R. Longbottom, Esq., Polytechnic Institution. **SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 460.** 1. W. B. C. CRT, J. M. F. P. W. E. H. Civils, Arbiter, Exeter, Devon. **SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 460.** 1. Y. Agnes, H. F. N. 43 Banker St, J. W. of Manchester; 2. W. R. of Weymouth. **SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 461.** 1. Ernest, M. P. T. W. B. G. 43 Banker St, J. D. T. R. W. of Weymouth; 2. Rev. S. L. R. of Weymouth; 3. P. M. of Weymouth; 4. P. P. F. R. S. of Weymouth; 5. G. of Weymouth; 6. W. P. T. of Weymouth; 7. True Blue, Stevens, Devon; a subscriber of Weymouth. Are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 462.

By W. DICKLAND, Esq., of Leamington.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in six moves.

TERMINATION OF THE GAME BETWEEN MESSRS. ANDERSEN AND DUFRESNE.

WHITE. 19. Q R to Q 37. 20. K takes K (ch). BLACK. 19. Q takes K (a). 20. K takes R. And White mates in four moves.

(a) This is anything but a good move. He should rather have played P to Q 3d, or Q to R 6th, or K to R 3th; and in any case White must have won, the victory would not have been so easy as the present move makes it.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.

Harrwitz	..	..	..	..	6
Williams	..	..	..	..	0
Drawn	..	..	..	..	3

**ERRATUM.**—The physicians who attended the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington were not "D. M. Arthur and Dr. Williams," as heretofore stated; but Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Williams; and Mr. Hulke, surgeon.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The value of the total import last week of Australian gold amounted to £305,000.

The cholera has entirely subsided in Berlin.

Burns's letters to George Thompson have been purchased by an English nobleman for 200 guineas.

On Saturday night last a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Hedges and sons, distillers. Fortunately the distillery escaped.

Extensive improvements are being effected by the French Government in the port of Algiers.

On Saturday a gentleman was hustled and robbed at the Turf Tavern, in Tattersall's yard.

About 90,000 people visited St. Paul's last week.

Application is to be made to Parliament for a new bridge over the Thames, at Rancey.

Ranke, the great German historian, is preparing a work on the Civil Wars and Monarchy in France.

The Austrian Government have resolved that, as the leaves of certain trees are smoked in Hungary, instead of tobacco, all vegetable productions used as substitutes shall bear the same tax as tobacco.

The extra outlay for maintaining the state of siege in Vienna, is 8000 florins a week.

A number of highwaymen have been arrested in the neighbourhood of Rome.

The influenza has been very severe at Madrid; scarcely a family has escaped.

Last week the unprecedented number of 2,000,000 newspaper stamps were issued, in consequence of the immense demand for papers containing an account of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington.

On Monday, a solemn mass for the late Earl of Shrewsbury was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Westminster-road.

The Algerian newspapers complain of a long and severe drought.

The Royal Academy have consented to admit a certain number of engravers to the full honours of the Academy.

The French Mint is busy preparing for the new Imperial coinage.

Monday being the 22nd anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830-1, many Polish refugees resident in London attended a funeral service in memory of those who fell in that struggle.

A Birmingham house has obtained one portion of the contract for making the copper coinage of the French Empire.

The invasion of England, says the Italian correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, by a French army is a theme fondly dwelt on in ultra-Romanist circles.

The Roman post-office levies a double tax on all envelopes.

It is said Mr. Peto, M.P., has purchased the Dierama, Regent's Park, for the purpose of turning it into a Baptist Chapel.

A petition from the artisans and artists of the metropolis is in course of signature against the removal of the national pictures from the British Museum, the National Gallery, and Marlborough House.

The *Times* of Monday contained two letters on the injury done to the pictures in the National Gallery by cleaning them.

A conjuror at Rome was lately ordered by the Pope's Vicar to suspend his performances in consequence of that functionary imagining he was in league with the gentleman in black!

The cholera is on the decrease in Canada.

During the recent floods at Stoke, one of Lord Chesterfield's keepers found sixteen hares and a fox drowned in one hedge-row.

After four years persevering endeavours, an Englishman has succeeded in obtaining a concession from the Papal Government for lighting Rome with gas.

An association is said to have been formed in France for the purchase of large landed properties, and their subsequent subdivision and re-sale in small lots, to suit the convenience of less wealthy capitalists.

According to advices from Lisbon, the repairs of the mail steamer *Melbourne* had been completed, and she was to renew her passage to Australia on the morning of the 21st ult., with about 110 passengers.

By a ukase dated the 15th of November, the Emperor of Russia has appointed the widowed Princess of Leuchtenberg President of the Imperial Academy of Arts—the office held by the late Prince.

Fifteen persons have been killed near Cincinnati by a steam-boat explosion.

Count Alphonse de Theilleries, who was arrested near Valenciennes in consequence of having promoted the clandestine circulation of the *Fronsdorf manifesto*, has been condemned by the Correctional Court to one month's imprisonment and 500*fr.* fine.

A board of censorship is in course of formation in France, having for its object the surveillance of all pamphlets on religious, social, and political questions, and which are circulated in the country by pedlars.

The United States Japan expedition, to sail in December, consists of ten vessels of war, three store-ships, and 3000 men.

Eight slaves, brought by their owner from the south, have been freed by a court in New York, despite the Compromise Act.

From New York, we learn that Mr. W. M. Thackeray had arrived in that city from Boston on the 15th November, and that his first lecture there was to be given on the 19th.

The report of the death of the Bey of Tunis, given in the Italian papers, was unfounded.

General Olander has been elected President of Venezuela.

Eleven pieces of cannon arrived at Saint Valery-sur-Somme, from Brest, on Saturday last, for arming the forts which defend the entrance to the Baie de Somme. Similar pieces have also been sent to Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne.

By the expectation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would propose to raise the duty on the Scotch distiller, more than 400,000 gallons of whisky were taken out of bond last week in Glasgow.

*Galignani's Messenger* states that several of the fashionables of St. Petersburg lately conceived the idea of smoking green tea instead of tobacco; and that at all the tobacco shops in that capital cigarettes made of it may now be purchased.

A great scarcity of seamen is felt in New York.

By the recent death of Mr. George Stow, one of the chief officers of the General Post-office, the post of superintendence of mail coaches is vacant. The salary has been £800 a year.

The *Courrier de Marseille* asserts that M. Proudhon, the celebrated Socialist writer, is residing at Philadelphia, and has turned professor of musical harmony.

At a crowded meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, last week, an effort was made by Mr. Lort to restore the four guinea subscription, but without success.

Mr. William Wreford, a gentleman of property, was found drowned last week, at Exeter, under suspicious circumstances.

Several wrecks took place on the east coast of Scotland last week.

The American Government has completed arrangements for despatching a scientific and exploring expedition to Central Africa.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Committee of the Holmfirth Fund, held on Wednesday, it was resolved that ss. in the pound should be returned to the subscribers who should apply for it before U. e. end of the present month.

A memorial from the leading merchants and bankers of the district has been addressed to the Postmaster-General for the establishment of a paying department in the Money Order office in Abchurch-lane.

On Wednesday, the first of a series of interesting meetings of intending emigrants and others, concerned in the welfare of New Zealand, was held at Aylmer's Colonization Rooms, Adelphi-terrace.

Last year, 3,246,287 tons of sea-borne coals were imported into London. At the same time coals were brought up by land to the amount of 221,239 tons. The total net duty was £177,532 6s. 8d.

The deduction from last year's revenue for costs of collection, &c., was £6,072,151 9s. 9d.

From the 1st of January next the importation of manufactured gold and silver will be prohibited for the kingdom of Ireland.





THE INUNDATION OF CHRISTCHURCH MEADOWS, OXFORD.

## THE INUNDATION AT OXFORD.

THE neighbourhood of the city of Oxford has suffered greatly from the recent floods; and the large illustration engraved upon page 497, and that upon the present page, fully attest the state of the inundation at the close of last week. The *Oxford Chronicle* of Saturday last states the floods to have undergone but little abatement within the last eight days; and in the districts to the south and west of the suburbs large breadths of meadow land are still submerged, and boats are seen rowing where the eye was accustomed to recognise tracts of fine pasturage. The height of the water has fluctuated considerably in accordance with the unsettled state of the weather, some heavy showers having fallen at intervals in the early part of the week, by which the floods, as soon as they began to subside, were temporarily replenished. After a temporary interruption on the Great Western line, a mile or more from the Oxford station in the direction of Abingdon, arising from the action of the water in shifting the ballast, the rails were last week again rendered steadfast, and the direct communication resumed. The line, however, continued partially under water at the above spot referred to; and a further interruption, resulted from the same cause, took place at this very part of the line, on Wednesday last (the 24th). These casualties on the Great Western are not attended with any risk to passengers; on the contrary, the caution which has been observed in passing along the portion of the line referred to, and the promptitude with which the convenience of the passengers has been provided for, so as to occasion the least possible delay, deserve to be ac-

knowledgeed. Thus, on Wednesday, the down-train from London, due at 3.58 P.M., not having arrived within ten minutes of its appointed time, by which the starting of the up-train from Oxford was correspondingly delayed, Mr. Larkman, the station-master, set out with the latter train to explore the way, taking every precaution to avert accident. On reaching the Abingdon-road bridge, at Cold-harbour, the down train was found at a stand-still a few yards beyond that bridge, having been unable to proceed, owing to the operation of the water in unsteading the rails. Further accounts state that the Cherwell and Isis are, in extent, more like seas than rivers. All descriptions of property were to be seen floating down the waters, and carcasses of sheep, pigs, and horses, were seen lying in many parts of the country where the water has been drained off. On Thursday, the 25th, a boatman found the body of a woman, and an inquest was held on the deceased; she had been overtaken by a sudden rush of water while walking in the meadows, and was too old and infirm to gain the high ground. In the course of the inquiry, the coroner said this was the third inquest he had held during that day alone, on the bodies of persons who had been drowned; and three other bodies were then awaiting inquests. On Friday, the driver of a waggon was jerked from his seat into the road, owing to the vehicle dropping into a deep pool: the poor man was killed upon the spot. No fewer than seven boats, rowed by University men, had been upset, and several of the occupants escaped with the greatest difficulty. The railway passengers have for several days been rowed to and from the station to the city in boats.

## BIRMINGHAM.

THE disastrous floods commenced at Birmingham on the 11th ult., when the river Rea, a small stream which runs through the lower part of the town, rose to between eight and ten feet; and the arches of the bridges being inadequate to convey the water pouring down the river, the surrounding neighbourhood was speedily inundated. For some miles south-west and north of Birmingham, the fields on both sides of the river were covered with water, and presented the appearance of one immense lake.

The streets connecting the parish of Birmingham with the hamlets of Deritend and Bordesley—Moseley-street, Cheapside, Bradford-street, and Digbeth—were rendered impassable except by vehicles; but the most serious injury was done to property in those streets which run parallel with the Rea.

In Rea-street, and other streets in the vicinity, the inhabitants of the houses were flooded out or obliged to take refuge in the upper stories of their dwellings.

The family of one poor woman had a narrow escape. A new row of houses has recently been erected, one of which abuts on the river in Mill-lane, in the neighbourhood of Deritend-bridge. About half-past six o'clock a crack was heard; the inmates fled, and the end wall of the house was almost immediately precipitated into the river. No person, very fortunately, was hurt.

In the foreground of the accompanying illustration are shown the remains of the house in Mill-lane, a short distance below Deritend-bridge. Wherever the houses receded from the stream, so as to permit the expansion of the water, it overflowed its banks, giving to all the lower parts of the town the appearance of an immense lake, above the surface of which the street lamps were just visible. Sheep, pigs, and property of various kinds were swept away by the current.



THE INUNDATION AT BIRMINGHAM, SKETCHED BELOW DERITEND-BRIDGE.





FOYNES HARBOUR, RIVER SHANNON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

### THE LATE DR. MANTELL.

THE renowned geologist, Gideon Algernon Mantell, LL.D., F.R.S., died on the 10th inst., aged 64. Dr. Mantell, who derived his claim to the honorary appellation of Doctor from the degree conferred by a foreign University, commenced his professional career as a general practitioner at Lewes, in Sussex; and, although better known to the public of Great Britain as a man of science and a lecturer, had good success in his profession, and enjoyed a large business at Lewes. He found also time to cultivate the literature of medicine. The medical journals contain many of his papers—more especially one on the use of the Ergot of Rye, published in the *Lancet* in 1834—which, as the reputation of the author as an accoucheur was great, excited considerable attention at the time.

In 1835 Dr. Mantell left Lewes, and began practice at Brighton. Thence he proceeded to London in 1839: residing first at Clapham, and subsequently in Chester-square. His prosperity as a medical man, in London, was scarcely commensurate with his provincial fame and his undoubted ability; but his talents had become prominent, and deservedly popular, in another sphere of knowledge. Dr. Mantell had imbibed, at an early period of his life, a taste for natural history pursuits, and while at Lewes, was led to devote himself, with great natural enthusiasm, to the investigation of the fossils of the Chalk and of the Wealden of Sussex. Little attention had been excited among geologists to the wonderful organic remains of this district: to a mind of Dr. Mantell's penetration and sagacity a rich field presented itself for observation. So early as 1812 Dr. Mantell commenced forming, at Lewes, the magnificent collection of 1300 specimens of fossil bones, which is now in the British Museum. In 1822 appeared his "Fossils of the South Downs," a large quarto work, with forty plates, engraved by Mrs. Mantell, from drawings by the author. Another work was published by him about the same time, entitled "The Fossils of Tilgate Forest;" and, compared with the geological literature of the period in which they were written, they are of superior merit. In 1825 Dr. Mantell was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and he has contributed some important papers to its "Philosophical Transactions." For his memoir "On the Iguanodon" he had the honour, in 1849, to receive the Royal medal. He was also an active member of the Geological Society, and in 1835 was presented with the Wollaston Medal and Fund, in consideration of his discoveries in fossil comparative anatomy generally. When Dr. Mantell removed to Brighton, his collection being materially added to, was purchased by the trustees of the



THE LATE GIDEON A. MANTELL, LL.D., F.R.S.—FROM A  
DAGUERRETYPE BY MAYALL.

British Museum for the sum of £5000. In London his fame as a geologist stood pre-eminent. Dr. Mantell took great delight in imparting to others a knowledge of his favourite science: he was fluent and eloquent in speech, full of poetry, and extremely agreeable in manners to all who manifested an admiration of his genius. He now turned his attention to the more popular and attractive works for which his name will be chiefly remembered—"Wonders of Geology," "Medals of Creation," "Geological Excursions round the Isle of Wight," and an enlarged edition of his "Thoughts on a Pebble"—all of which are profusely illustrated, and have passed through several editions. His latest work was a handbook to the organic remains in the British Museum, entitled "Petrifactions and their Teachings." To these may be added, "Thoughts on Animalcules," and "A Pictorial Atlas of Fossil Remains," selected from Parkinson's and Arlis's palaeontological illustrations; and among his early productions, a handsome quarto narrative, with portraits, of the "Visit of William IV. and Queen Adelaide to the Ancient Borough of Lewes," which included some original poetry. Dr. Mantell was a most attractive lecturer, filling the listening ears of his audience with seductive imagery, and leaving them in amazement with his exhaustless catalogue of wonders. His style, both in speaking and writing, was fluent, and singularly free from technicalities—qualities which went far to render his works popular, and make him a favourite amongst our institutions for diffusing knowledge amongst the people.

### SCENE FROM "ANNE BLAKE," AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE.

WE this week present our readers with an illustration from this highly-poetic drama, by Mr. Westland Marston. The incident we have selected is one in relation to the portrait. It occurs at the end of the fourth act, in which, after touching the heart of *Anne Blake* with the story of her parents, *Colonel Thorold* places in her hands the likeness of her mother. The dramatist has shown extraordinary skill in the management of all that relates to this miniature; introducing it early in the play, and preparing with the nicest tact for the crowning effect. Mr. Kean's acting in the scene is admirable; and, indeed, throughout the piece, his performance maintained a mysterious and increasing ascendancy, only to be realised by the subtle artist; and, moreover, exceedingly difficult in the presence of so majestic an assumption as Mrs



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "ANNE BLAKE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.



1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.



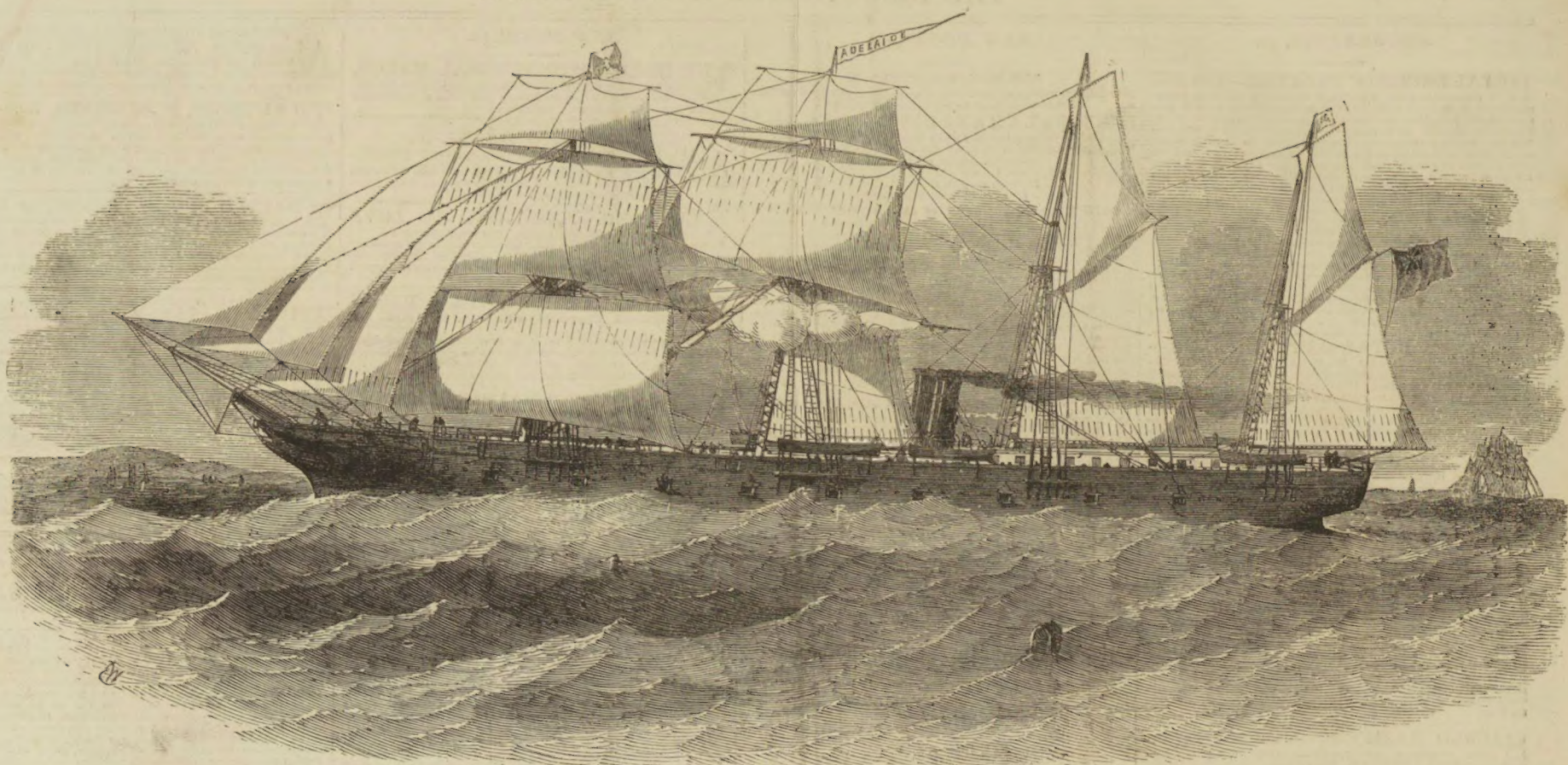
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the Patentees, at No 10, Prince's-street, Hanover-square.—Gentlemen  
liberal.





THE NEW SCREW STEAM-SHIP "ADELAIDE."

Britain, which also owe their origin to him. The engines of this vessel have been constructed at Millwall, by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.; as also the ship, of which the lines are by Mr. Scott Russell.

The chief dimensions are as follow:—

Length over all .. .. .	288 feet
Beam .. .. .	38 "
Depth .. .. .	27 "
Tonnage, 1822 tons.	

Under these dimensions, space has been obtained for engines of 450-horse power, and for coals to last for 20 days' steaming; or, if required, for 32 days' steaming. Of goods, provisions, water, and stores, the forehold can carry 1275 tons, and the afterholds 350 tons. Besides the crew, these vessels can carry 80 first-class, and 120 second-class passengers.

One of the most striking peculiarities of these ships is their shape, which combines very fine lines of entrance, and of run, with full bodies for capacity, great length of floor for easy motion when pitching, and a much rounder side than is usual in merchant ships, so as to give easy motion when rolling.

A second point of importance is the unusual strength of hull of these vessels. The wales are doubled, and exceed one inch in thickness, and the upper iron waterways are also doubled; in addition to which, an iron waterway of great strength, and a second stringer, and longitudinal angle-iron, extend the whole length of the lower deck.

Another provision for strength, serving also for safety in case of collision or touching the ground, is to be found in these vessels. It consists in the unusual number of water-tight iron bulk-heads which traverse the ship longitudinally and vertically, so as to form on the whole fifteen separate compartments, any one of which may be damaged without communicating with the others. Were this plan general, the safety of iron vessels, as well as their strength, would be greatly increased.

Besides these bulk-heads, and intermediate between them, are numerous partial bulk-heads, which communicate strength to the ship, but without interfering with storage: of these there are nine.

The wood work of the ship has also been so formed as to add very much to the strength of the iron. The bulwarks, stanchions, covering-boards, and water-ways of the ship, are of the finest East India teak, as also are all the parts of the ship where strength is wanted. The whole of the beams of the spar-deck are teak, as also the skylights, and all parts much exposed to wear and tear. From its oily nature, teak is much more valuable than any other wood, when in combination with iron, as it preserves it from decay.

In consequence of her great length, this ship has four masts, so constructed, as to carry a large quantity of sail when in favourable circumstances, and to be housed very snugly in adverse weather. The engines are of a peculiar construction, similar to those of the *Wave Queen*, which are distinguished for their rapid motion, and the absence of vibration and tremor, usually so annoying in steam-ships. There are four engines and four boilers, so arranged that in case of any one or more getting out of order, or meeting with an accident, the others can all continue to work independently.

Amongst the accommodations for passengers are peculiar arrangements for ventilation to an unusual amount. On the deck is a handsome dining-saloon, fitted up with great taste, and decorated with panels designed and painted by Messrs. Crace, of Wigmore-street.

#### SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

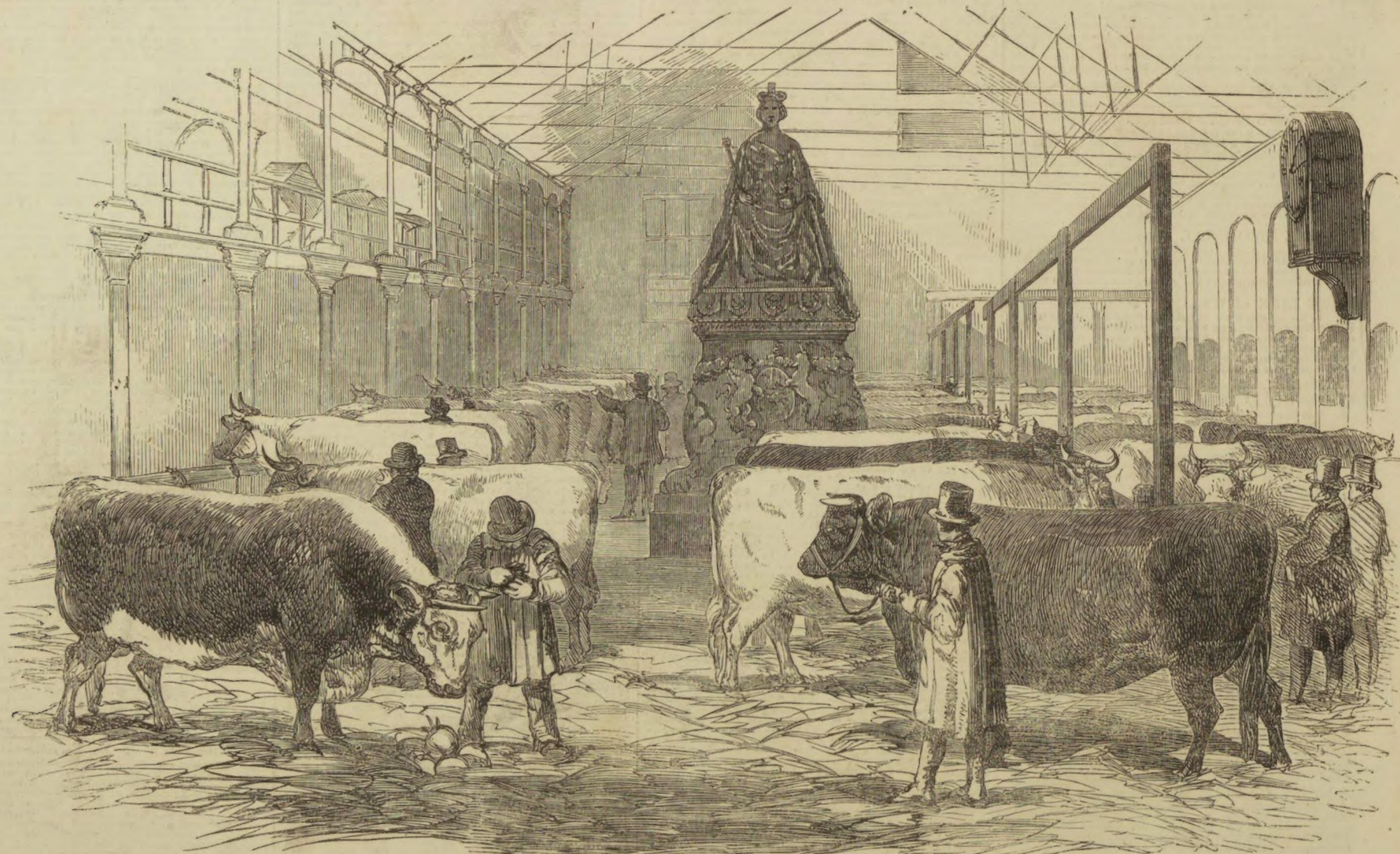
WE understand that the arrangements for the Prize Cattle Show held at the Bazaar in King-street, Portman-square, are upon a more extended scale than hitherto; the entries for every kind of stock, as well as implements, far exceeding those of former years.

In the cattle classes, the new plan comes into operation for the first

time this year; so that the Devons, the Herefords, the short-horns, and in fact, all distinct breeds, compete only with their own class. Such has heretofore been the case with sheep; but the competition among the cattle has had relation solely to feeding, without any distinction as to breed. This alteration is considered likely to afford a greater opportunity of judging of the respective merits of the cattle in the double success of breeding as well as feeding.

On Tuesday evening the arrangements for the reception of the prize cattle and implements were finally completed, under the direction of Mr. B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, the hon. secretary, and Mr. Hailing, the manager. During the day the implements intended for exhibition—many of an entirely new and novel character—were received. The last hour up to which the specimens in that department were to be received was fixed by the rulers of the club for three o'clock on Thursday afternoon; while with regard to animals the admissions were extended to ten o'clock on Saturday night. The showyard, notwithstanding the vast addition made to it last year, has again been considerably increased by the removal of some stabling which intervened between the grand area and that portion formerly appropriated to the sheep and pig classes, and thus a commanding view of the entire show, from end to end, is now obtained. The building was lighted up on Tuesday evening for the purpose of trying the effect of some improvements in the illumination, introduced by the Imperial Gas Company, under the management of Mr. Richardson, the company's superintendent, and it was unusually brilliant and effective. The judges will make their inspection and award of their prizes on Monday, and in the evening the show will be illuminated for the private view. On Tuesday morning the exhibition of the cattle will open to the public, and continue open daily until Friday night, the 10th inst., when it will finally close.

In the Illustration the reader will recognise, in the centre of the Show-yard, the zinc statue of her Majesty, from the Great Exhibition of 1851.



THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW-YARD